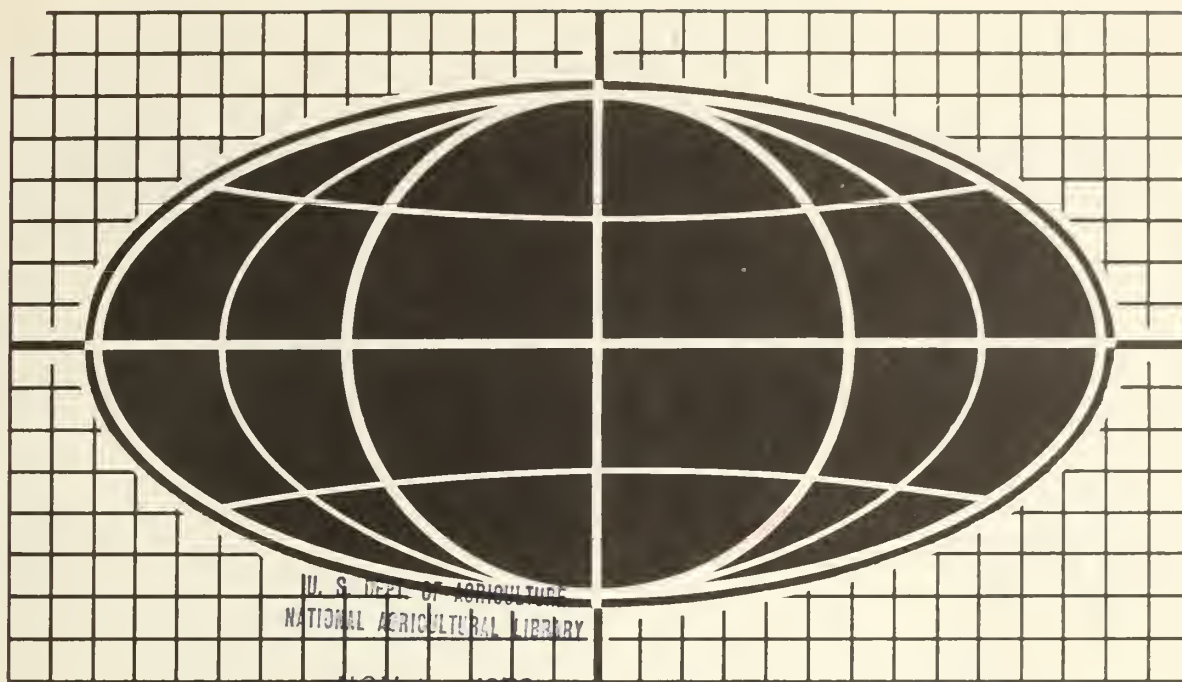


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THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Review of 1967 and Outlook for 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

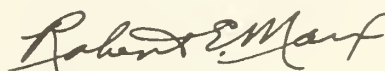
Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

This is one of four regional supplements to The World Agricultural Situation: Review of 1967 and Outlook for 1968, Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 38, which was released February 20, 1968. Other regional reports are being published for Europe and the Soviet Union, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East and Oceania.

Not all of the countries of Africa and West Asia could be included, as data on agricultural production for some were insufficient. Highlights of the agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are discussed in some detail. Data on exports and imports of agricultural products are available for more countries than are discussed in the text. These are included in the appendix tables. U.S. trade data are available for all political entities of the area and are used in appropriate sections of this report.

The undersigned provided direction and coordination of this report. Others participating in the preparation of the report include Margaret A. Branham, Mary T. Chambliss, Ronald E. Kampe, Michael E. Kurtzig, Lillian M. Loeb, Pauline G. Price, Carolee Santmyer, Carey B. Singleton, Jr., Snider W. Skinner, and H. Charles Treakle. Agricultural situation reports from the U.S. Agricultural Attaches were helpful.



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4921-67(2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Review of 1967 and Outlook for 1968

SUMMARY

In 1967 agricultural production was up significantly in the Africa and West Asia region. Total agricultural output increased 5.5 percent from 1966; food production in the region increased 6.2 percent. Expressed on a per capita basis, agricultural production was up 3.0 percent and food production was up 3.7 percent.

Outstanding in the year's agricultural performance and in a large part responsible for this increase were record-breaking grain crops in South Africa, Turkey, and Iran.

South Africa harvested a 9.9 million ton corn crop in 1967 as compared with 5.1 million tons in 1966. The grain sorghum crop of South Africa was 932,000 tons, nearly three times the production of the prior year. These huge crops placed South Africa solidly in the feed grain export market in 1967 and 1968 in competition with the United States and other large exporters. South Africa resumed its exports to traditional markets in the United Kingdom and other West European countries, and greatly expanded its exports to Japan. The exportable surplus from the 1967 crops of corn and grain sorghum totaled approximately 5 million tons. Because of physical limitations on handling and exporting this large volume of grain, it is expected that approximately half of the exportable surplus will remain in stocks on May 1, 1968, when the new marketing year begins and the 1968 crop will begin to move to market.

Turkish farmers harvested 9 million tons of wheat in 1967, the largest amount ever harvested in that country. This was the second successive record-breaking year. Consequently, Turkey, which had imported from 80,000 tons to 876,000 tons of wheat annually between 1960 and 1966, needed to import no wheat for domestic consumption, although 22,000 tons of wheat for seed was imported. The planting of new varieties of Mexican high-

yielding semi-dwarf wheats was expanded in 1967. Prior experiments had yielded encouraging results with these new varieties in certain localities of Turkey. The 1968 crop is the first one that will be affected by the new varieties.

A record-breaking wheat crop was harvested in Iran, too, because of favorable weather. A 3.8 million ton crop supplied all of Iran's consumption needs and, because storage was inadequate, some wheat was exported.

The Middle East crisis in mid-1967 had small effect on agricultural production in the area. The impact on the region's economy was greater. The closing of the Suez Canal not only decreased the UAR's revenue but seriously altered trade patterns of many other countries, especially Pakistan, India, Iran, and the countries of East Africa.

Coffee, cotton, and cocoa are the three top export crops of African agriculture, and cotton is the top export crop of West Asia.

In 1967, coffee production was up significantly. The increase from 1966 was about 10 percent, due mostly to larger production in Ivory Coast, which had a poor crop in 1966. Africa's 1967 coffee crop of 17.2 million bags (1.03 million tons) was 26 percent of world production.

In Africa, 1967 cotton production of 4.86 million bales (1.06 million tons) showed a decline of about 2 percent from the previous year. Africa grows about 10 percent of the world's cotton, while that grown in West Asia accounts for about 6 percent of world production. Export availabilities are low for the second successive year in the UAR, but Turkey's export availabilities are large.

Africa's 1967/68 crop of 958,000 tons of cocoa beans was only slightly smaller

than the 966,000 ton crop of the previous year. But with substantially better prices for cocoa beans in 1967, the returns from exports were buoyed.

The UAR has the largest food deficit of all countries in Africa and West Asia. It is estimated that grain imports of some 2.25 million tons are necessary each

year to maintain food consumption at the 1960-65 level. In 1967, with no grain imports from the United States (either commercial or under P.L. 480 programs), the UAR is believed to have imported over 2 million tons of grain. This was mostly wheat and flour and between 85 and 90 percent of it came from communist countries.

WEST ASIA

CYPRUS

Agriculture is the most important single economic activity in Cyprus. In 1966 it employed 38.8 percent of the economically active population and contributed 20.8 percent to the gross domestic product.

In 1967, the index of total agricultural production was up 31 percent from 1966 but only 7 percent above 1965. Per capita agricultural production was up 29 percent over 1966 and 4 percent over 1965.

The First Five-Year Plan ended in 1966. For the 1962-66 period, the net value of agricultural output increased by 38.4 percent. This represents an average of 7.7 percent per year. However, 1966 was a relatively dry year and its comparison with 1961, a good year, is somewhat misleading. If comparison is made with 1960, also a dry year, production rose by 88.4 percent, which corresponds to an average increase of 14.7 percent annually. Agricultural exports more than doubled in 6 year's time, having increased from \$14.8 million and \$18.5 million in 1960 and 1961, respectively, to \$36.9 million in 1966.

Further results of the First Five-Year Plan were the doubling of unirrigated fields and tree crops, whereas output from dryland crops increased by about 48 percent during the same period. Twenty-three major dams have been added, increasing capacity six and a half times over the total dam capacity created before 1960.

The problem which still remains unsolved is that of land fragmentation, but

plans are being suggested for its solution.

Agricultural production: The 1967 wheat and barley crops made good recoveries from the sharply lower crops of 1966. The tobacco crop remained about the same. The potato crop hit an all-time high of 173,000 tons, 31 percent above the 1966 production. Carob production increased 15 percent from 1966.

Annual feed grain use of barley is approximately 55,000 tons. Larger quantities used in hog feed appear offset by reduction in that fed to horses, donkeys, and sheep.

Citrus production of the 1966/67 season was 128,000 tons. This was a 35-percent increase over the previous crop. Planting of citrus trees during 1967 was less than in 1966, due to implementation of the requirement that planters must receive permits. The pre-1966 annual rate of planting has been estimated at about 100,000 trees.

Early estimates of production for the 1967/68 season are around 151,000 tons. Greatest increases are likely in valencia and shamouti oranges, though lemon and grapefruit production may also increase.

Livestock products have increased 52 percent since 1962 and the value of production increased by one-third from 1964 to 1966. In 1966, livestock products were valued at \$30 million, contributing 7 percent of the GNP. The number of dairy cattle increased by 1,000 to 11,500 with a resulting 13-percent increase in production of milk. Veal and beef production increased 14 percent. Production of kid, mutton, poultry, and wool remained about the same.

Note: Metric tons are used throughout this report.

Since Cyprus is a semiarid country whose average annual rainfall is 19.87 inches, water continues to be one of the major factors which will affect future growth of agricultural production. Therefore, the Government has embarked on a program of water conservation and dam construction. The water situation is exacerbated by the sinking of new lineholes and overpumping of existing ones, and the continuous incursions of sea water into ground water due to overpumping in the Famagusta and Morphu citrus areas.

The Government is continuing its emphasis on soil conservation works and farming practices. Some projects are inclusion of fodder crops to reduce fallow; improvement of grazing and fodder resources; improved crop varieties; planting of fruit, carob, and olive trees; and additional production of export crops such as potatoes, carrots, citrus, table grapes, and flowers.

Foreign trade: The agricultural sector continues to play an increasingly important role in the Cypriot economy, accounting for more than half of all exports.

In 1966, agricultural exports declined 3 percent over 1965. The most significant development was the sharp rise in the value of potato exports from \$2.4 million to \$3.4 million, almost all of which was attributable to the 41-percent increase in prices.

Vine products (wine, brandy, table grapes, and grape juice) continued to do rather well, recording an 18-percent increase in exports in 1966 to \$2.0 million. Carob trade, which had been slowed somewhat, was up 37 percent in value to \$1.5 million, aided by a 9-percent price increase. Tobacco, however, continued to encounter export difficulties due to the poor quality of yellow-leaf tobacco and the small demand for latakia (fumigated yellow-leaf).

The consistent overproduction of raisin and grape alcohol continues to be alleviated by a 3-year contract with the Soviet Union.

An expanding portion of Cyprus' exports are being sent to Eastern Europe

and the Soviet Union. These countries accounted for more than one-fifth of Cyprus' total agricultural exports, and about 30 percent of the island's imports.

The United Kingdom continues to have one-third of Cyprus' total trade and is the island's most important trading partner. The European Economic Community accounts for approximately 30 percent of Cyprus' trade. The U.S. share of the Cyprus import market is quite small at 4.7 percent.

In 1966, agricultural exports to Cyprus amounted to \$1.7 million, about double those of 1965. This increase is mostly attributable to feed grains. U.S. agricultural imports from Cyprus amounted to less than \$1 million in 1966, largely tobacco and wool. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

IRAN

Iran had an excellent harvest in 1967 and the major crop, wheat, set a record. Most of the other crops followed this upward trend in production. The cotton crop increased modestly despite a cut in the area planted, and hybrid corn, introduced on a large scale in 1967, yielded well.

There were, however, a few commodities which did not do so well. The more important of these were dates, raisins, and tobacco, which had moderate drops in production in 1967, and pistachios, which dropped to about a third of last year's record harvest.

Most of Iran's animal food products are used domestically. Despite this, there currently is a shortage of meat, animal fats, and tallow. Imports are necessary to meet consumption needs. Iran's important carpet industry depends mostly upon domestic wool, but textile wool must be supplemented by imports. Of all livestock, the poultry industry is growing most rapidly.

Iran's economy is steadily expanding and this is reflected in the gross national product, which sustained a growth of 8 percent in the current year. The official target is still higher--the reported goal for average annual growth during the Fourth

Five-Year Plan (1968-73) is 9 percent. If this sustained growth does continue, Iran will become an increasingly important market for both raw materials and consumer goods.

Agricultural production: The 1967 wheat harvest was unofficially estimated at a record 3.8 million tons, or almost a fifth larger than the 1966 harvest. This marked increase in production was due to both expanded acreage and favorable weather. A further expansion of acreage has been reported for the 1968 crop; fall rains and heavy snowfall in western and northern Iran promise a good 1968 crop for those areas. However, late rainfall in Khuzestan and Fars Provinces delayed planting in the south and southwest, and could adversely affect output.

A shortage of storage facilities for wheat prompted Iran to export some of last summer's record grain crop. These same quantities of wheat may have to be replaced by imports before the 1968 harvest. Iran has not yet reached a wheat production level that will allow a true exportable surplus.

Barley production increased only slightly but may rise in 1968 due to the strong demand for it. Rice, like wheat, had a record harvest in 1967. Favorable weather, better irrigation, and improved practices contributed to the improved production but some rice will still have to be imported to meet the country's needs. Corn production is on the increase and corn brings a high price in the market. Hybrid corn has done well and it is expected that increased quantities will be planted in 1968.

Following the trend for 1967, the pulse crops topped 1966's harvest. Cotton production improved modestly, although there was a reduction in the area planted. The Government is pressing a program to divert the poorer land from cotton to more productive crops. For the coming season it is reported that acreage allotted to cotton will be reduced by about 25 percent. Spiny Bollworm destroyed about 20 percent of the 1966 cotton crop, but stringent measures and an increased use of insecticides prevented recurrence in 1967.

A 20-percent increase in sugarbeet acreage and increased yields pushed beet production to a record 3 million tons in 1967. Cane production remained about constant at 40,000 tons, but future increases are expected.

Not all of Iran's crops followed the trend of increased production. Intermittent heavy winds in June and July reduced the quantity of the date harvest but may have improved the quality. Date growers explain that fewer dates per tree tend to improve the overall quality.

In the Azerbaijan area, late frosts caused some damage to raisin grapes in 1967, although a normal crop was reported in many areas. Tobacco production dropped off principally because of a reduction in acreage. Large stocks had built up and there has not been a dependable export market. Blue mold, a problem in the past, appears to be under control.

Pistachios suffered a 70-percent drop from the 1966 record harvest. The decrease in production was reported to be due to the cyclical fruiting of this valuable nut tree rather than pests or weather conditions.

The expanding economy and greater affluence of Iran's population has increased the demand for meat and livestock products. This has caused upward pressure on prices because meat has not been plentiful.

In recent years, Iran has been importing meat, mostly mutton, to cover the shortage. At the same time, sizable numbers of sheep have been exported, especially to the Gulf Sheikdoms. In November 1967, in an effort to stabilize prices of meat, the Government banned livestock exports.

Livestock numbers are expanding in Iran and good pasture conditions in 1967 helped keep the numbers up.

Iran continues to have a shortage of dairy products and imports to keep prices in line. In recent years butter has been imported. In 1967, via a bilateral agreement, Russia moved from a minor share to a lion's share of the imported butter market.

The wool clip for 1967 was about 10 percent higher than the 1966 clip, however,

Iran could use more domestic wool since it imports about four times the amount it exports. The animal byproducts, hides and skins, are important exports. In the year ending March 20, 1967, exports of hides and skins exceeded \$14 million and were greater than the exports of dried fruits.

The poultry industry continues to thrive in Iran and the Government has recently given additional assistance to the production of layers and broilers. This expanding industry creates a market for foundation stock and feed.

The Government of Iran is entering a phase of its agrarian reform program that calls for increases in productivity, modernization, and a rise in purchasing power. To accomplish this requires improvements in many areas that both directly and indirectly affect agriculture, and the Fourth Plan will be a main instrument in carrying out this phase. The Fourth Plan maps developments for the overall economy that will produce a growth rate averaging 9 percent per annum, with priorities to be given to the commodity-producing sectors of agriculture and industry. The plans of the current third phase of the land reform program are integrated with improvements in education, market structure, credit facilities, capital improvements, and support for increased inputs.

Iran's drive for long-range development is reflected in the following project: In September 1967 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development approved a \$22 million loan to assist in the development of water resources and agriculture in the Ghazain Plain, some 90 miles west of Tehran. The aim of this effort is to transform farmers from subsistence agriculture to market-economy agriculture, and thereby raise the standard of living. This Ghazain project will also be important as it is expected to serve as a guide to the development of similar central plateau areas. This is the first step of a 20-year program for development of the Ghazain Plain, which is estimated to cover 1,087,000 acres.

Standing behind Iran's developing economy is a substantial flow of oil re-

venues that increased an average of 12 percent per year in 1963-66 and almost doubled this with a 21-percent increase in 1967. Although such a sizable increase may not be sustained, prospects for continued expansion of the oil industry and its closely associated gas industries are good. Revenues in 1967 were expected to exceed \$800 million.

To make Government direction more responsive to the needs of the people, in October 1967, the Shah divided the Agriculture Ministry into three parts with separate ministers. The Agriculture Ministry now has been charged with the production phase and related inputs. Irrigation is to be expanded, dry farming is to be reduced, and the country's water resources are to be used to a maximum. The new Ministry of Agricultural Products and Consumer Goods is concerned with balancing consumption of commodities by improving marketing and distribution on a countrywide basis. The new Ministry of Land Reform and Rural Cooperatives has responsibility for carrying forward the broad land reform program.

Foreign trade: For the trade year which ended March 20, 1967, Iran exported \$80.9 million in agricultural products. This represented over half of all the exports other than oil and oil products. West Germany led the purchases, followed closely by the United States. The USSR and the United Kingdom ranged next in purchases. The principal items exported were natural fibers, hides and skins, fresh fruit and vegetables, and dried fruit.

Iran's 1966/67 agricultural imports were valued at \$111.8 million and represented about 15 percent of all imports. Fats and oils led the list, followed by cereals and preparations, sugar, and natural fibers. Here also, West Germany ranked first among suppliers and the United States ranked second.

In 1966, the United States purchased agricultural items from Iran valued at \$19.7 million, mainly fruits and nuts, and hides and skins. Conversely, the United States sold Iran farm items valued at \$24.6 million, mostly grains and preparations, and fats and oils.

Outlook: The outlook for Iran is good. The Iranian economy is expected to expand at a high rate for 1968. Although 1967 marked the end of 16 years of U.S. aid to Iran when the United States AID Mission closed, the actual closing signified new opportunities in this dynamic country which no longer needs economic aid.

The Fourth Plan that Iran is about to begin also offers a considerable number of additional areas of trade and investment. Also, the Government has recently wooed American agribusiness specialists to investigate the potential of commercial farming in large areas in the Khuzestan province that are being opened up by irrigation water from the Dez Dam.

There is also a growing market for farm machinery of all types, a promising market for tallow for a new soap factory, and a probable market for some cereals. (H. Charles Treacle)

IRAQ

Iraq's agricultural output for 1967 was only slightly better than the 1966 harvest. Inadequate rainfall when it was most needed lowered yields and reduced acreages planted. Also, there were some losses due to spring flooding of the Euphrates River which ruined early crops on an estimated 180,000 to 200,000 acres of farmlands that were either inundated or awash.

As 1967 began it was clouded by an oil dispute. In mid-December 1966 the Iraqi economy was affected when Syria closed the pipeline that carried oil from north Iraq to the Mediterranean, and this dispute continued until March. Close on the heels of this difficulty the economy was disrupted by the June war with Israel. To stabilize the economy, imports were rigidly curtailed until the crisis eased. Also at this time, wheat was purchased to assure a supply for domestic needs. However, the food situation never became critical, and as the year progressed with oil revenue again flowing, economic tensions eased.

Agricultural production: The 1967 wheat harvest of 700,000 tons was below

the country's requirements. Because of the poor 1967 grain crops and the unstable political conditions in the Middle East, early in July Iraq signed an agreement with Iran for the purchase of 60,000 tons of Iranian wheat. Later, additional imports of grain were necessary as Iraq faced a seasonal shortage exceeding 100,000 tons. The barley crop was little better than the wheat; also estimated at 700,000 tons, it was a poor harvest. Barley is somewhat more tolerant than wheat of the higher soil salinity of most irrigated land, therefore, more of it is irrigated than wheat. This makes barley a bit less affected by drought.

Mainland China offered to purchase all of Iraq's surplus cotton, and also to buy surplus cotton each year at higher prices. The 1967 cotton crop amounted to about 10,000 tons.

Although aerial spraying controlled Dubas and other date pests which attacked the 1966 date crop, 1967 date output was quite low. For maximum date yields, very hot, humid weather conditions are required. Therefore, a very mild summer was blamed for lowering the yield of the 1967 date harvest.

Iraq's sugar consumption has been 240,000 tons a year. A quarter of this, 60,730 tons, was produced and processed by the state-owned Mosol sugar mill during the processing year that ended March 31, 1967. This production was a 22-percent increase from the prior year, and at this rate, provided other developments in the cane sugar industry continue on schedule, Iraq should be self-sufficient in sugar production within the next several years.

During 1967, the Government of Iraq and an Italian company signed a \$23.4 million contract for construction of a sugar refinery in Al-Amara. The refinery is to be completed in 1970. It will provide for production of 33,000 tons of white sugar and have the capacity to refine an additional 75,000 tons of imported unrefined sugar a year. Sugarcane plantations are being designed at Al-Amara by an American firm.

Iraqi tobacco, which has been troubled by blue mold at times in the past, appears to have had a good harvest in 1967. A season without political disturbances in the

Kurdish tobacco area undoubtedly had a favorable impact.

Livestock suffered losses in the spring of 1967 when the Euphrates River flooded farmland in four provinces. It was estimated that over 500,000 sheep and goats, 15,000 cows and buffalo, 9,000 donkeys, and about 1,000 camels were lost.

The livestock industry has not expanded rapidly, and dairy and poultry products are not produced in quantities required for domestic needs; therefore, sizable quantities of dairy products and eggs are imported. In 1966 broiler production was estimated at 700,000 birds. One-day-old chicks for this industry are imported from Lebanon. Plans are for Iraq to produce all chicks locally but, as yet, hatcheries do not produce in sufficient numbers. In mid-1967 the broiler business was affected when imports of poultry and poultry products were suspended.

Facing a need for more food, Iraq has taken measures in the last 2 years to actively push agricultural output. With the help of the FAO, a rice research program was expanded in 1965 and varieties which give higher yields and better quality are now in use. Also in 1967, the Government began a nationwide rice fertilization program. Over 9,000 tons of fertilizer were distributed at cost.

Similarly, a wheat improvement project has been under way and two varieties of Mexican dwarf wheat known as "Mexipak" and "Mexico 24" tested out well for areas of higher rainfall. It was found that these varieties developed in Mexico with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation out-yielded the local Iraqi varieties by a wide margin.

Although many of the land distribution objectives of the Agrarian Reform Program have been achieved, its economic targets of increasing production have not yet been realized. For technical guidance, Iraq, with FAO assistance, is training cooperative supervisors and extension officers at an institute set up in 1965 for this purpose. By 1967, almost 500 government personnel had completed training.

A Cabinet change was recently announced that concerns agriculture. For more efficient operations, late in 1967 plans were drawn up for a merger of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and the Ministry of Agriculture. The new post is called the Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Ministry and legally came into being January 22, 1968.

Development operations are carried out through the current Five-Year Development Plan (1965-69). During this period it is hoped that the economy will achieve an annual growth rate of 8 percent. Total expenditures under the plan are placed at about \$2,296 million. Agriculture is expected to receive approximately a fifth of the allocated funds.

Foreign trade: In recent years, imports of food and other agricultural products have increased sharply and in 1966 they reached a high of \$196 million, an amount slightly over half of the annual oil revenue. These agricultural imports make up about a quarter of all imports and consist mostly of tea, sugar, cereals, fats and oils, and oilseeds.

Iraq exports a variety of agricultural items to a large number of foreign countries. In recent years, dates have been the leading agricultural export, followed by wool and hair, hides and skins, cereals, straw and fodder, date stones for feeding, sausage casings, cotton, and vegetables. Prior to the June war in 1967, the leading buyers of Iraqi products were the USSR, Mainland China, the United Kingdom, India, and the United States. After the war broke out, trade with the United Kingdom and the United States was discontinued and trade with Middle European and Arab states picked up. Special consideration was given to closer cooperation and trading with the United Arab Republic, a country whose trade with Iraq has steadily increased since 1962.

A new trade agreement was signed with Iran in April 1967 and, to further facilitate the movement of goods and services, a transit agreement was concluded in December.

In 1966 the United States exported \$3.3 million in agricultural items to Iraq. The principal items were sugar and sugar preparations, tallow, grains, and miscellaneous food preparations. U.S. imports

of Iraqi agricultural products amounted to \$2.3 million and were largely wool and animal hair and dates. Iraq is a potential market for many foodstuffs and other agricultural items. (H. Charles Treakle)

ISRAEL

Agricultural production: Plentiful and well distributed rainfall in 1967 resulted in the best grain year in Israel's history. Despite the interruption of the June conflict, Israel's grain crop was harvested almost according to schedule. The Government's policy of reducing the balance-of-trade gap continued to meet with success. Production of many commodities was beyond local requirements. Production especially for export created another problem for commodities which command a high price during a limited season--such as melons, strawberries, tomatoes, and flowers--while the fields continue to produce after the export season is over.

Good rain resulted in an unprecedented 95,000 hectares planted to wheat for the 1967 crop. This is 90 percent above the 1956-64 average, and about 25 percent over the areas planted in 1965 and 1966. Heavy stands of wheat extended well into the Negev and resulted in production of 130,000 tons of wheat in the Negev alone--this was more than was produced in all of Israel in 1966. The total wheat crop reached a record 220,000 tons. Barley acreage continues to decrease. Barley has been pushed almost exclusively to the marginal areas of lower rainfall. Total wheat and barley area is considered to be close to the limit of suitable area for varieties and production technology now available.

Citrus production exceeded 1 million tons for the first time. The orange crop was 797,000 tons and grapefruit 222,000 tons. Sixty-four percent of the crop was exported as fresh fruit, 7 percent was consumed locally as fresh fruit, and 29 percent was processed.

Exports from this crop to the EEC were increased by 3.5 percent, accounting for 44.1 percent of the Israeli citrus exports. There were some fresh citrus

exports to the United States; exports to Canada decreased by 23 percent. First official estimates for the 1967/68 citrus fruit crop indicate about 1.2 million tons.

Cotton area increased by 3,248 hectares from 1965/66 to 1966/67. In the 1966/67 marketing year, Israel for the first time became a net exporter of cotton, exporting 8,300 tons. Imports of U.S. cotton declined to 900 tons.

The plentiful rainfall resulted in acreage being switched from grain sorghum to unirrigated cotton, since cotton yields a higher return partly because of export incentives.

There has been a steady increase in the number of dairy cattle. Recently, due to surpluses of milk, restrictions on meat imports, and the rise in the standard of living, there has been a shift towards the raising of cattle for meat. An increase in the retail price of imported frozen meat contributed to a shift to fresh local meat. This trend was strengthened by a slight decrease in fresh beef prices, as an increased number of milk cows were slaughtered to reduce the milk surplus.

Overproduction of eggs resulted in a 100-million-egg surplus in 1967. Local consumption of eggs increased from 390 eggs per capita in 1964/65 to 403 in 1965/66.

Foreign trade: The Israeli Government devalued its pound by 14.3 percent effective November 18, 1967. The move followed on the heels of the equivalent British devaluation. This is the second devaluation within 5 years and now makes the official rate of exchange 3.50 Israeli pounds for one U.S. dollar.

One of the consequences of this action is that the dollar-equivalent value of Israel's agricultural exports will be reduced. The Israel pound expenditure for foreign purchased production inputs will increase. Significant diversions of trade from nondevaluing countries is unlikely. Devaluation will only slightly affect trends in imports of agricultural commodities from the United States.

The major story in 1967 in foreign trade was the continuous decline in imports

and the simultaneous increase in exports, all resulting in the narrowing of the trade deficit. Exports of agricultural products continued to increase. In this respect citrus still occupied the major position. Exports of other agricultural products are estimated at \$35 million; this was a 50 percent increase over non-citrus exports of 1965/66. Avocado exports have more than doubled (from 830 tons to 1,970), cut flowers have been added as a new major export item, and the quantities of specially grown winter vegetables (tomatoes, lettuce, melons, peppers, and others) have been significantly increased.

The United States is Israel's exclusive supplier of grain sorghums and corn. It also supplies about 95 percent of Israeli wheat imports. Only barley is imported from other countries, mainly Canada. The excellent wheat crop sharply reduced import requirements in 1967 to an estimated 130,000 tons, the lowest figure in the last 12 years.

Israel's application for associate membership in the EEC is still pending.

Outlook: Heavy rains with an excellent distribution over the country are promising prime conditions for the 1967/68 unirrigated field crops. Grain and unirrigated cotton production are expected to approach last year's (which was the best on record) provided that the rest of the season is at least normal in respect to quantity and distribution of rain.

Israeli officials have predicted self-sufficiency in wheat within a 5-to 7-year period. To cover present needs of about 320,000 tons of wheat, yields would have to be increased by 50 percent. This seems most difficult. It is, however, possible that in years of plentiful, well-distributed rainfall, something approaching self-sufficiency could be reached. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

JORDAN

As a result of the Middle East crisis in June 1967, the Jordanian land west of the Jordan River was occupied by Israeli forces. This land, which is known as

the "West Bank" of Jordan was quite important agriculturally. This area was also the principal source of Jordan's tourist trade and it contained most of the country's processing plants. Furthermore, because of the continued hostile situation some cropland immediately adjacent to the Jordan River has been rendered practically useless. This situation followed a very poor crop year in 1966.

The West Bank had valuable farm acreage and produced large quantities of fruit, vegetables, and grains. Some of the West Bank's produce has been exported to neighboring Arab countries, and this trade, which is now lost, provided a valuable source of foreign exchange. Also, the West Bank supplied the East Bank with fruit, vegetables, olives, and a number of other food crops. Altogether, it accounted for 38 to 40 percent of Jordan's total agricultural production.

Agricultural production: Production of all crops was much better in 1967 than in 1966.

The 1967 wheat crop was an estimated 248,000 tons, the third largest crop Jordan has had in the past 17 years. Wheat has been Jordan's most important crop in terms of acreage, total gross value, and domestic needs. For domestic consumption, feed, seed, and other uses, the good 1967 crop still fell about 100,000 tons short of self-sufficiency.

Other winter crops, including barley, lentils and other legumes, did quite well in 1967. Also, the summer grain crops of sorghum and corn far outstripped 1966 production. Sorghum production, at 4,850 tons, appears to have met domestic requirements.

Although 1967 was an excellent crop year, field crops did not quite set records. This is probably because spring rains that are depended on at planting time were somewhat late and this delayed and perhaps discouraged some planting. Pests also took a fairly heavy toll. Floods and frosts in the Jordan Valley caused some losses, but these for the most part were made up for by an excellent summer vegetable harvest.

The 1967 fruit crop was outstanding. Deciduous fruit was of better quality and more than doubled the 1966 harvest. Citrus production, estimated at about 66,000 tons, was the largest ever. Both quality and size of the fruit were good. Olive output reached the high point of a 3-year cycle, production being estimated at 99,000 tons. The greater portion of Jordan's olives have been pressed for oil which has been used domestically. In 1966 Jordan had a total of 242 olive presses, only 30 of which were located on the East Bank.

In good crop years, livestock accounts for about one-third of the value added for the agricultural sector of the economy. A recent count of livestock numbers listed 1 million sheep, 700,000 goats, 70,000 cattle, 100,000 donkeys, and 19,000 camels. Poultry numbers were not determined. The broiler industry began in 1961 and it has rapidly expanded. Goat numbers have been decreasing in recent years because efforts have been made to reduce their numbers; their grazing habits have been blamed for contributing to soil erosion.

The output of meat, milk, and eggs from Jordan's livestock has not been adequate to meet the demand and imports of these items will continue to be necessary. The percentage of these commodities lost to the West Bank has not been accurately determined but it is estimated that about a third of the livestock and poultry is raised on the West Bank.

Development work is carried out under a Seven-Year Plan which has been in force since 1964. The main targets of this plan were to achieve an annual growth rate of about 7.5 percent and reduce the balance-of-payment deficits. Agriculture and water development received an allocation of 27 percent of total funds. To reduce reliance on rainfall, special efforts have been made to supply more groundwater and river water for irrigation. The Yarmouk River irrigation project was one of the major plans for this purpose. This undertaking included the construction of three large dams and the East Ghor Canal.

The crisis in June 1967 and the

continuing hostile atmosphere has had a serious effect on development. Many projects have been slowed down, cut back, or halted altogether. Private investment in development projects has likewise dropped off sharply.

Foreign trade: Agricultural commodities consisting of fruits, vegetables, and a small amount of olive oil have regularly contributed about half of the value of Jordan's total exports. In 1966 agricultural exports amounted to \$12.1 million, and were about 13 percent greater than 1965 exports. Jordan's agricultural imports clearly reflected the 1966 drought by increasing 30 percent in value.

In 1966 the United States exported \$14.4 million in agricultural items to Jordan. The great bulk of the U.S. exports in both amount and value was made up of grains and grain preparations. The United States imports only a very small amount from Jordan and of the total imports of \$192,000, agricultural commodities amounted to \$30,000.

The West Bank: The events of June 1967 had very little impact on the actual agricultural output for 1967. Most crops were planted when hostilities broke out and many had been harvested. However, to reflect the loss of the West Bank it is necessary to separate production data. A table follows showing the production of crops divided between the East and the West Banks. This table is based on a 1963 Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture study that listed the production by districts and the Agricultural Situation Report, October 13, 1967 from the American Embassy in Beirut. Recent Jordanian reports have not listed production in this manner. (H. Charles Treacle)

LEBANON

The agricultural year in Lebanon was eventful. The year began with an estimated \$1 million in losses caused by rain, hail, and snow. Citrus fruits were damaged by hail. Snow caused damage to vegetables and to orchards of apples, medlars, almonds, and other tree crops. Livestock in south Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley suffered losses, especially to young stock.

Table 1.--Estimated production of specified crops in Jordan on the West Bank and East Bank of the Jordan River, 1967

Commodity	West Bank	East Bank	Total	West Bank's percentage of total
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>			<u>Percent</u>
Wheat	50	198	248	20.2
Barley	20	60	80	20.0
Beans and peas	8	18	26	29.6
Lentils	4	18	22	18.2
Potatoes	14	4	18	77.8
Sesame seed	1	1	2	50.0
Citrus fruit	39	27	66	59.1
Grapes	51	29	80	63.7
Olives	88	11	99	88.9
Bananas	3	14	17	17.6
Tomatoes	42	146	188	22.3
Onions	9	9	18	50.0

More than balancing these losses, the rain, snow, and flooding made the ground-water conditions exceptionally good, and a sunny cool spring with adequate rainfall was most favorable to the growth of spring crops. Just about all crops did well and adequate pasture was a great assist to livestock.

Lebanon's economy, which had been shaken by the banking crisis in the autumn of 1966, was just beginning to revive from the failure of the Intra Bank when the Middle East crisis again disrupted the economy. The tourist business faded, a loss of trade resulted from the closure of the Suez Canal, and a loss of markets occurred because of declining purchasing power in neighboring Arab states.

Fortunately, Lebanon weather was generally favorable and the country enjoyed the sixth consecutive good agricultural year in a row. Prior to this there had been 4 years of drought. Also, exports of agricultural products held up well even after the June war, but some problems developed in marketing poultry and apples.

Agriculture employs more than half of the working population but its contribution to the national income is not more than 20 percent. In recent years the

value of agricultural production has been rising as a result of higher prices, the use of better farming methods, and more land being brought under cultivation. Nevertheless, the Government would like to obtain more from agriculture and to plan for future growth. A close study has been made of agriculture's results in 1966.

Agricultural production: The grain support price program that was established in 1963 has encouraged a moderate expansion in the acreage of wheat and barley planted. This year's wheat crop, a record 70,000 tons, was 10,000 tons greater than last year's harvest. A similar improvement in the production of feed grains, beans, and peas was the result of the very favorable growing season which more than offset earlier spring losses from flooding. A record sugarbeet crop brought promise of Government help to assure that the beet crop would be processed; it was also announced that the duty on imported sugar would be raised.

The 1967 citrus crop was good despite some early hail damage, and by midyear a record orange and lemon crop has been exported. There were also large sales of pears, peaches, and plums--fruits which are not normally exported in such quantities.

Apple production exceeded the 1966

crop by 50 percent, causing marketing difficulties. Before the June war, apple exports were running behind the prior year, and after the June hostilities usual marketing patterns were disrupted.

Lebanon's olive crop was good. There is a biennial production cycle, with the 1966 crop about a third less than the estimated 55,000 tons for 1967. Weather conditions greatly helped the olive crop and damage by the *Dacus Olea* Fly was slight in 1967.

Winter and early spring loss of livestock, especially young animals, was offset by a season of sufficient moisture to provide good pasture and forage, and ample water for the animals. The poultry industry, on the other hand, ran into serious difficulties. Poultry in Lebanon has been reaching a point of overproduction and when war broke out in June much of the demand for this industry's produce dried up. A sudden departure of foreigners, a drop in the number of tourists, and the loss of the Iraq export market hit the industry hard. This sharp decline in both local and foreign demand required that much of the production be placed in cold storage. Hundreds of thousands of young chicks were destroyed and broiler producers suspended operations for the summer. However, an increase in demand in the fall brought most of these producers back into production. The hostilities had a very similar effect on the dairy industry, and as a result, the Government placed further restrictions on the importation of powdered milk.

By mid-1967, sugar, rice, powdered milk, and flour became quite scarce. Prices jumped 30 percent above normal. When sheep imports from Syria stopped, the price of mutton increased sharply. In an effort to control this situation the Government arranged for additional shipments of cereals which, as Middle East tension eased, built up into surpluses. These surpluses in turn caused many prices to drop below normal as the year progressed.

The 1966 data on the agricultural inputs indicates that more fertilizers and more pesticides are being used. Fertilizer imported for use in Lebanon amounted

to about 55,000 tons, about 10,000 more than the earlier year. By far the greatest part of these imports was nitrogenous fertilizer.

In October 1967, Government approval was given to a new program allocating about \$6.9 million for village water and irrigation. The program also covers the first stage of a project to irrigate some 10,000 acres in the Ka's and Hermel regions, using water from the Orontes River. Plans are for most of the work to be completed so that farmers will be able to use water by the summer of 1969.

Foreign trade: Lebanon's farm exports for 1966 were valued at a fraction under \$50 million, an increase of \$3 million over 1965. This represented about 40 percent of all Lebanese exports. Apples remained the largest export item, followed closely by citrus fruit. Fruit and vegetables together made up well over 50 percent of all farm exports.

Agricultural imports also climbed in 1966 to a total value of \$164 million. This represented 24 percent of all imports. The leading items purchased were \$53 million in live animals, \$30 million in cereals and preparations--mostly wheat--\$13 million in fruit and vegetables, \$11 million in dairy products, \$8.9 million in hides and skins, and about \$6 million in coffee, tea, spices, and cocoa.

Grains and preparations were the largest U.S. agricultural export to Lebanon in 1966. These commodities accounted for \$16.4 million of a total of \$22.7 million of agricultural exports. Of this total, wheat exports amounted to about \$7.9 million, corn \$3.3 million, and wheat flour \$3.1 million. The United States imported a total of \$7.4 million in products from Lebanon; \$5.9 million of these were agricultural items, principally hides and skins, wool and animal hair, and tobacco.

During the first 6 months of 1967, Lebanon's imports of American goods declined because of a general drop following the closure of Intra Bank. This was followed closely by the Middle East crisis which further disrupted trade. The current outlook for trade appears to be none too strong for the immediate future but as

Lebanon's economy becomes stronger the U.S. share should increase. (H. Charles Treakle)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Syria had a slightly better crop year in 1967 than in 1966, but the harvest was far from bountiful. Instead of drought, heavy precipitation and flooding caused much damage. Many early crops were lost when the Euphrates flooded in early 1967. Conversely, the plentiful rainfall and flooding provided water for later crops and pastures.

Crop production is of vital importance to Syria, since the agricultural sector accounts for well over 40 percent of the national income and agricultural products make up about 80 percent of the value of all exports.

In the June 1967 Middle East crisis, Syria suffered relatively minor agricultural losses. The situation did, however, cause the Government to issue decrees concerning the purchase of cereals and the rationing of food. A schedule was announced of fixed prices at which all wheat and barley that met specified standards would be purchased by the General Board for Cereals and Flour Mills. These prices were considered high enough to encourage farmers to sell but the uncertain situation and none-too-attractive price caused much hoarding and a complete disappearance of wheat stocks from the market. By the end of 1967, merchants were importing wheat.

Agricultural production: Pre-harvest estimates for wheat and barley were fairly high but the 1967 wheat production of 600,000 tons--although 50 percent higher than the 1966 crop--was still below what is considered average. The barley harvest was reported at 350,000 tons, also an "average" crop which provided only about 100,000 tons for export.

Sesame, beans and peas, and lentils were doing well until they were hit by torrential rains and flooding. The harvests of these crops as well as vegetables were fair, while the fruit crop did somewhat better.

Of all the major farm crops, cotton made the poorest showing in 1967, a harvest of 111,000 tons of lint was about 20 percent below the 1966 crop, which itself was low. Flood damage, late planting due to continuing heavy rains, and untimely rains during the picking season all helped to lower the production. Also, because farmers claim the crop is barely profitable, many have been shifting away from cotton. The Government, however, is making an effort to induce increased plantings to meet requirements.

Almost every kind of livestock is raised in Syria but recent statistics on numbers are not available. The Syrian Arab Republic plans to take its first census of agriculture in 1970 and, until then, rough figures must suffice. In 1966, sheep were estimated to number 6 million, there were between 800,000 and 1 million goats, and cattle numbered about 275,000.

Flocks suffered from drought in 1966 and there were losses of young stock in the late winter and spring of 1967. Some fell victim to flood waters, but better pastures in 1967 tended to compensate for early losses.

Milk, meat, and eggs are produced and consumed throughout the land. Although there have been reports of some decline in livestock, 1967 wool production at 14,000 tons (greasy basis) was only 1,000 tons below the 1966 clip.

Over the years, the country has put considerable effort into increasing its agricultural production. Currently, these efforts range from the establishment of target acreages for cotton to the reorganization of the Cabinet.

The former Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agrarian Reform have been reorganized into one called the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. This, it is believed, will better utilize resources and prevent duplication of effort. The Agrarian Reform Ministry has distributed land to some 20,000 families since it began in 1958 and the effort is now directed more or less through cooperatives that are assisted by engineers and technicians. Among other features, the cooperative provides a source of financing for its members which

can be backed by production. The State Agricultural Bank gives the farmer and the cooperative societies both short and long-term loans, in cash or in supplies.

For rural development the Second Five-Year Plan (1966-71) allocated about \$1.8 million to irrigation and related agricultural projects. A number of small dams are in the course of construction--some already completed--but the most important dam, now in the beginning stage of development, is the Euphrates Dam. An agreement was made for the Soviet Union to assist with building this dam, which is scheduled for completion in 1972. This project will provide water for about a million and a half acres and house a hydroelectric plant.

To assist the economy, provide for rural employment, and create exportable surpluses, an expansion of agricultural industries has been promoted. In November of 1966 the Al-Ghaib sugar factory was completed and dedicated.

In April 1967 an agreement was signed with Mainland China for a loan to build a new cotton spinning mill in Hama. This mill will have 30,000 spindles and produce 4,350 tons of cotton yarn. In May 1967, the Cereals Office announced that construction of two flour mills was progressing normally and that contracts for two others were to be let shortly.

Other measures assisting agriculture include such efforts as a September 1967 Arab tobacco conference to exchange information and experience, and to try to secure better international markets for Arab tobacco. The conference was attended by representatives from the UAR, Iraq, and Lebanon.

In several areas, Syrian agriculture has received assistance from the FAO and United Nations' specialized agencies. Such activities include a Special Fund Agricultural Research Program, Ghab Development, a fertilizer program, and milk sterilization plants.

Foreign trade: Syria's agricultural exports account for about 85 percent of

total exports. Cotton, cereals, live animals, wool, lentils and other pulses, cottonseed oil, and hides and skins are the principal items. In 1965, a good crop year, Syria's exports were valued at \$167 million.

In a good crop year, Syria's agricultural imports amount to only about a third of the value of its farm exports. Fruit, sugar, rice, and tea are then the principal imports. In poor crop years, wheat must be added to the list.

U.S. exports of agricultural products to the Syrian Arab Republic amounted to just under \$10 million in 1966. About 92 percent of this was in grains and preparations. The remainder was made up of a number of items including tobacco, vegetable seed, and vegetable oil.

Since 1957, Syria has dealt more and more with the Soviet Union and Mainland China in order to reinforce technical and economic assistance agreements and to locate ready markets for farm products, especially cotton. In 1967 Syria made special efforts to further economic cooperation through a number of trade negotiations with communist bloc and Arab countries. As an additional step, Syria plans to promote its export items and has formed a committee of industrial specialists from government and industry for this purpose. The committee is charged with conducting studies to assess the requirements of foreign markets for Syrian products in order to adapt products to meet them.

Exporters to Syria through the free market may find a limited range. A large proportion of Syria's imports are purchased by the State Buying Agency, nationalized industries, and Government departments. Licenses are required for all imports and there is both a list for goods regularly prohibited and a list for goods temporarily prohibited. An additional list contains imports which may be imported only by nationalized companies. Exporters may also find that some goods are authorized only according to the availability of exchange at the time of application, or completely supplied by bilateral agreements. (H. Charles Treakle)

TURKEY

In 1967 Turkey reached a record level of agricultural production. Good weather was a major factor. However, continued expansion of credit, fertilizer use, irrigation, and a "can do" attitude in the Ministry of Agriculture all contributed to the good production. The output of fruit rebounded. However, tree nut production declined because of an off-year for filberts. Industrial crop production--the stalwart of agricultural growth during the last 10 years--was at about the 1966 level except for olives. While a seasonal decline in olive production was anticipated, the precipitous drop was not.

Agricultural production: It is generally accepted that 1967 was the best year in history for grain production. Wheat production in 1967 set a record high--9 million tons. Turkey's program to adopt the new higher yielding varieties of wheat, principally Mexican varieties, is progressing well. Farmers are accepting U.S. AID team recommendations of planting methods to an unexpected degree. Yields for these wheats in the Adana area have ranged from a low of 1,700 kilograms per hectare to a high of 6,620 kilograms per hectare and an average of 3,290 kilograms per hectare on 33 farms. Native wheats when grown under similar conditions yielded from 650 kilograms per hectare to 2,400 kilograms per hectare. Barley production was up 10 percent with a 1 percent increase in acreage.

Cotton production for 1967 increased less than 1 percent from 1966. Heavy rains and floods delayed seeding activities and caused reduction in acreage. Some areas in the Cukurova region had to be reseeded.

Preliminary estimates of unshelled filbert production for 1967 range from 60,000 to 80,000 tons in an "off-year." Unshelled walnut production estimates are set at 85,000 tons. This is a 13-percent increase due primarily to good weather. Usually between 3,000 and 4,000 tons are exported, the remainder being locally consumed.

The drastic decline in 1967 olive production precipitated a drop in olive oil production. The drop was 45 percent, down to 60,000 tons of oil. Sugar production is estimated at about 625,000 tons.

The 1967 tobacco production was up 10 percent. This was largely due to a 5 percent increase in acreage in the Aegean region, resulting in a 20 percent increase in production in that region. Overall tobacco acreage was increased by 4 percent.

In 1967 Turkey's total livestock numbers stood at 74.6 million head--an increase of about one-half million from 1966. One hundred thousand breeding cows and 250,000 sheep and lambs were added; the number of goats decreased slightly. Buffalo increased by 25,000 but there was no change in the numbers of other animals such as horses, donkeys, mules, camels, and hogs.

Total livestock slaughter decreased, due primarily to the withholding of sheep and lambs during the early part of the year. Slaughter of cattle and calves was up. In 1967 livestock prices were higher all across the board than for the comparable period in 1966.

Foreign trade: Although agriculture contributes little more than a third of the national income, agricultural produce accounts for the major portion of Turkey's exports. Cotton and tobacco are the main commodities, and together with filberts they account for considerably more than half of total export earnings.

A late cotton harvest, the devaluation of the British pound, and the disruption of shipping for southern ports during the November Cyprus crisis all contributed to the slowdown of Turkey's farm exports in the first 9 months of 1967. However, the record \$194 million fourth-quarter agricultural exports pushed calendar-year exports to an all-time high of \$465 million. This exceeds 1966 exports by 12 percent. Significant increases in value were tobacco leaf, up 12 percent, filbert exports, up 61 percent, and pistachios up six-fold.

The United States remained Turkey's

leading supplier of agricultural commodities. However, increased competition can be expected from the USSR and other CEMA countries, especially on vegetable oils. Turkey is also strengthening political and economic ties with North African countries and increased imports will likely come from Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, and Ethiopia.

The United States was Turkey's leading market for farm products in 1967, taking about 17 percent of Turkey's total agricultural exports. The EEC took 41 percent; the Council for Economic and Mutual Assistance (CEMA), comprised of East European Soviet Bloc countries, took 14 percent with the USSR taking 5 percent and other countries taking 10 percent. EFTA took 18 percent.

If the Mexican wheat seed imports totaling \$4 million are not included, then agricultural imports for 1967 should total about \$23 million, a decline of 81 percent since 1963. The difference between 1967 and the previous 4 years is principally the P.L. 480 Title I programs. In view of the excellent grain harvest in 1967, Turkey appears unlikely to need to

import wheat for domestic consumption before the 1968 harvest.

Outlook: The second 5-year plan came into effect in 1967. This plan is to run until 1972 and in that time the planners foresee agricultural growth at 4.1 percent annually. This growth should come from the following: Increased use of fertilizer, 43 percent; increased irrigation, 20 percent; improved seed, 11 percent; increased area through a reduction in fallowing and modifying the crop mix, 13 percent; improvements in plant protection, cultivating practices, modernization and interaction not otherwise accounted for, 13 percent. The plan's share of investment slated for agriculture is tentatively set at 11 percent compared with 18 percent in the first 5-year plan.

Agricultural development efforts are allocated 15 percent of planned investments. Of the \$1.9 billion allocated to agricultural investments between 1968 and 1972, 54 percent will go to land and water development, 25 percent to machinery and equipment, 10 percent to forestry and 5 percent to research and extension. The private sector's share of agricultural investment is planned at 39 percent. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algeria began the construction of a \$50 million ammonia fertilizer complex at the port city of Arzew in November 1967. The new complex will be fueled by natural gas from the Hassi R'Mel field and be managed by the Algerian Government. It will produce 1,000 tons of ammonia per day, partly for export. A second ammonia plant with a capacity of 1,500 - 2,000 tons of ammonia per day is planned for Skikda.

An extensive 12-month labor survey was undertaken by Algeria in August 1967 to improve statistics on the availability and use of human resources. It covers 1 in every 60 families throughout the nation. Statisticians and administrators supplied by the United Nations (FAO and ILO) have been assisting in the project.

Data from the survey will supplement information from the general 1966 census and will provide a basis for developing and implementing the second stage of the country's 7-year development plan (1967-73).

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in 1967 was more than 20 percent above the low 1966 harvest and was about equal to the 1965 output. Per capita production rose about 19 percent above that for 1966 but was slightly below the 1965 figure.

Algeria's 1967 cereal crop is estimated at 1.9 million tons, about double the 874,000 tons harvested in 1966. The wheat harvest was 1.35 million tons, up from the 722,000 tons of 1966. Although substantially below average, the 1967 barley crop at 500,000 tons was several times the 136,000 tons realized in 1966. Other cereals were

also well above 1966 levels.

The estimated value of total production of agricultural products other than grains has remained relatively unchanged over the past 3 years. However, olive oil rose to 20,000 tons in 1967, an increase of 5,000 tons from 1966, and 1967 milk production exceeded the 1966 level because of improved pasture conditions.

Foreign trade: Wine exported to France has historically brought Algeria much of its foreign exchange; however, France has bought less in recent years and suspended these imports entirely from February to November of 1967. Algeria's wine stocks are estimated to total between 10 and 11 million hectoliters. Wine production in 1967 approached a relatively low figure of 6 million hectoliters.

Shipments of citrus fruit to France also decreased in 1966/67, substantially lowering Algeria's total citrus exports during this period. This probably resulted from reduced amounts available for export, increased domestic consumption, noncompetitive pricing, and some decrease in quality controls. Various other fruit exports also declined in 1966/67, reflecting possible marketing and processing problems as well as foreign competition. Vegetable exports experienced both increases and decreases; large increases were realized for potatoes, tomatoes, and onions, but lettuce exports decreased. (Carolee Santmyer)

CAMEROON

Cameroon is now carrying out its second 5-year plan. The first plan was relatively successful, but the current plan covering 1966-71 is expected to accomplish more. A total investment of \$671 million, evenly divided between public and private investment, is scheduled. Agricultural development is being given primary emphasis. Cameroon is now an agricultural country and will remain one for some time. The Government has begun an ambitious program of agricultural education, and thirty centers for organizing and training farm families are being established. Also, the farm cooperatives

and farm credit programs are being extended to more people.

Other agricultural projects are designed to: Extend rice production in Loganne River Valley; develop the region along the first section of the Trans-Cameroon Railroad (Yaounde to Belabe) now being built; increase coffee and cocoa production and improve the quality; and increase oil palm production.

Large investments in grain and tuber production are planned. This is to increase the domestic consumption of these crops and decrease consumption of less nutritious crops like cassava. Sugar production is to continue increasing until the country is self-sufficient. Also, food processing industries are being expanded.

In 1967 Cameroon received loans totaling \$17.4 million from the World Bank and the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community. These funds are for increasing agricultural production, mainly oil palm production in West Cameroon. Development of oil palm production in this area should provide a much-needed boost to West Cameroon's lagging economy. Most of the funds will be used by CAMDEV, the Cameroon Development Corporation. The entire project will expand CAMDEV's plantations under oil palm, rubber, tea, and pepper by 26,500 acres. This expansion is to be completed by 1972. The EEC loan of \$6.4 million will be used specifically for the development of 10,800 acres of oil palm and the construction of a processing plant. Government officials project that by 1980 production will amount to 133,000 tons of palm oil and 37,000 tons of palm kernels. In 1967 estimated production was 45,000 tons of palm oil and 25,000 tons of palm kernels.

Agricultural production: Agricultural output rose again in 1967. There was about a 4 percent increase in total production. The 1967 cocoa crop was 90,000 tons, a 4,000-ton increase over 1966 production. World cocoa prices rose in 1967 to 29 cents a pound, the highest price since 1959. Coffee production increased 6,000 tons to 66,000 tons in 1967. Production of most food crops continued an upward trend.

Foreign trade: In 1966 Cameroon's exports and imports were about equal. This was a substantial reduction from the \$12.3 million deficit in 1965. Exports for 1966 were valued at \$150 million, an increase of \$11 million from 1965. Coffee, valued at \$38 million, was the largest export; cocoa, at \$34 million was second. Imports for 1966 were \$150 million, a decrease of \$1 million from 1965.

East Cameroon, the more economically advanced part of the country, had a very favorable balance of trade, mainly because of a record coffee crop and high world coffee prices. West Cameroon's trade situation was completely different. Its total exports declined by a third from 1965 and imports increased. Palm oil and bananas, major agricultural exports, declined; only coffee exports increased.

U.S. agricultural imports, mostly coffee and cocoa, increased to \$19 million in 1966. (Mary T. Chambliss)

CONGO (KINSHASA)

The most important economic development in 1967 was the monetary reform enacted by the Government in June. The need for this arose from all sectors of the economy, but the need to make agricultural production profitable was particularly pressing. The double exchange rate used since 1963 was abolished. The currency was revalued from 180 (selling) or 150 (buying) Congolese francs to the new rate of 500 Congolese francs to \$1 U.S. Congolese francs were replaced with zaires at the rate of one zaire to 1,000 Congolese francs or \$2 U.S. At the same time, import controls were liberalized. Profit repatriation was made easier. It was expected that these steps would improve the investment climate, but it is still difficult to judge the effect of the reform. The warfare in the eastern part of the country during the summer disrupted some plans and delayed beginning some others. Overall, progress toward a more stable economy has been made and improvement is expected to continue.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production for 1967 was

estimated down slightly from 1966. This was due mainly to the warfare in the East. At that time, many European plantation owners in the area left and it is not certain that they will return. Also, the lack of adequate transportation facilities hinders and discourages commercial agricultural production. The situation grew worse during the year. There had been an increase in production in 1966 and this trend likely will be resumed in 1968.

Greater production of a few crops did occur in 1967. Cotton production increased slightly, although it was still far below the level before independence. Sugar production also rose and the Congo is considering building a new sugar refining plant. Rice production, which has been increasing for several years, rose to about 60,000 tons.

Foreign trade: Higher world copper prices helped increase the value of the Congo's total exports by 36 percent in 1966 to \$449 million. Larger coffee exports contributed slightly to this rise. Fifteen percent of the exports were of agricultural products, chiefly coffee, palm oil, and rubber.

Congolese imports rose to \$302 million in 1966, a 13 percent increase over 1965. In 1967, imports decreased by an estimated 20 percent. This was largely a result of the revaluation and had been expected. The decrease was a help in increasing the Congo's favorable balance of trade but it may also have meant that some consumer goods were not imported. Some of the decrease may be due to larger use of domestic food-crops.

U.S. agricultural imports from the Congo amounted to \$11 million in 1966; 41 percent of this total was palm kernel oil. Rubber and coffee were other large items.

U.S. agricultural exports to the Congo in 1966 were valued at \$18 million, down from \$25 million in 1965, due largely to smaller shipments under P.L. 480 programs. The major U.S. agricultural items exported to the Congo in 1966 were rice and wheat flour. (Mary T. Chambliss)

ETHIOPIA

Agricultural production: After 2 years of shortages, grain production increased significantly in Ethiopia during 1967.

Ethiopia is by and large self-sufficient in most agricultural products. Production of teff, Ethiopia's food grain staple, reached a record high of more than 2 million tons in 1967, almost 16 percent above 1966. There were good harvests also of corn, sorghum, barley, and wheat. Barley production in 1967 was 850,000 tons, up 110,000 tons from 1966; corn production was 780,000 tons, up 100,000 tons from 1966. At 102,000 tons, 1967 coffee production showed a slight decline from the previous year. Ethiopia is the fourth-largest producer of coffee in Africa. Cotton lint production remained at the previous year's level of 8,000 tons. Both meat and milk production showed slight increases over last year. Meat production is estimated at 520,000 tons; milk production, at 2.1 million tons. Raw sugar production increased from 80,000 tons in 1966 to 85,000 tons in 1967.

Foreign trade: Agricultural products represent approximately 95 percent of the value of Ethiopia's exports annually. Coffee represents over half of the total exports, and cereals, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds, and hides and skins make up most of the balance. Total exports in 1966 were valued at \$111 million.

The United States is Ethiopia's major customer, taking annually about 40 to 50 percent of her exports. In 1966, the U.S. purchased \$45 million of Ethiopia's exports, of which \$44 million was in agricultural products, mainly coffee. Other major customers for Ethiopia's exports in 1966 were Italy, West Germany, and South Arabia (Aden).

Ethiopia's imports were valued at \$162 million for 1966. Italy ranked first, supplying approximately 20 percent, followed by West Germany and the Netherlands. The United States ranked fifth, supplying about 10 percent. Nonagricultural imports represented \$146 million; cereals, raw cotton, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and wool make up

most of the agricultural imports (\$15 million in 1966).

During 1967, it appeared for a while that the closing of the Suez Canal would upset Ethiopia's trade, particularly coffee exports; however, the closure proved more of an irritant than a disaster. Coffee exporters were able to shift to coastal freighters which carried cargos to Mombasa, Kenya and the Malagasy Republic for transfer to ships on the bypass route around the Cape of Good Hope. Costs of shipment are higher but they are being absorbed. Exporters generally have adjusted to the new routing around the Cape of Good Hope and longer delivery times, but there are still some problems with the shipping facilities. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

GHANA

Ghana was able to make progress toward economic recovery during 1967. A stretching-out of external debt payments has been negotiated with creditor countries. Imports have been held down and incentives provided for increased exports. The cedi was revalued twice during 1967. On February 23, 1967, the new cedi worth \$1.40 replaced the old cedi valued at \$1.17. The new cedi was revalued to \$0.98 on July 8, 1967.

In November 1967, a year ahead of schedule, the Volta Aluminum Company smelter at Tema attained a rate of production equal to its annual capacity of 103,000 tons. Its annual purchase of electrical power from the Volta River Authority will exceed 200,000 kilowatts, costing approximately \$2 million.

A number of new industries are being established for the handling of agricultural commodities. A tomato and mango processing factory at Wenshi and a palm oil plant at Pretsea are scheduled for completion in 1968. Also, a textile plant is under construction in Akosombo, the site of the dam on the Volta River. It will have a monthly capacity of 1 million yards of printed fabric and will employ about 300 people.

Agricultural production: Production of staple food crops--cassava, yams, plantains, corn, and sorghum and millet increased

moderately in 1967. An estimated 428,000 tons of cocoa beans--the country's main cash crop--were produced. This is an increase of about 12 percent from the 1966 level of production. Ghana continued to be the world's largest producer of cocoa beans.

The Government has decided to provide guaranteed market prices for corn and rice as an incentive to farmers.

A 4-year effort to demonstrate rice-growing on the Lower Volta flood plain began in December 1967. The \$3.6 million project will be carried out by a Ghanaian/FAO team for the UN Development Program.

Foreign trade: World cocoa bean prices continued to rise during 1967. New York Spot Accra prices averaged almost 30 cents a pound during 1967, compared with 24.4 cents a pound in 1966 and 17.3 cents in 1965.

The price paid to producers for the 1967/68 main crop was raised to 6.50 new cedis per head load of 60 pounds (10.6 cents per pound). This was done to offset the effects of the revaluation and to discourage the sale of Ghanaian cocoa in the Ivory Coast and Togo. Producer reaction to the incentive of an increased price promises adequate harvesting during this season. With the market price continuing firm, Ghana's earnings from cocoa during the crop year should comfortably exceed \$200 million, \$75 million more than last year.

The balance of trade for 1966 showed an encouraging improvement due to increased earnings for cocoa, which accounted for 56 percent of Ghana's exports. Total imports for the year amounted to \$352 million, while exports were valued at \$268 million. This left a trade balance deficit of \$84 million compared with a deficit of \$135 million in 1965. Trade figures for the first 10 months of 1967 indicate that the trade balance for 1967 will be considerably improved over 1966.

A Title I, Public Law 480, agreement involving \$12 million in agricultural commodities, including wheat flour, cotton, grey cloth, tallow, and tobacco was signed in Accra, Ghana, on January 3, 1968. (Margaret A. Branham)

IVORY COAST

A projected \$96.5 million hydroelectric project on the Bandama River is moving ahead. In late 1967, the U.S. Export-Import Bank announced it would lend \$36.5 million for the project. An equal amount will be furnished by an Italian syndicate. The remaining \$23.5 million will be furnished by the Ivory Coast.

The river runs from north to south through the center of Ivory Coast. It will be dammed at Kossou, creating a lake which will back up for 100 miles. The hydroelectric dynamos at the Bandama project are expected to add 135,000 kilowatts of power to the country's present supply. The Ivory Coast is now supplied by power from two dams at Ayame on the Bia River in eastern Ivory Coast and by thermal plants.

Another project will add significantly to Ivory Coast's economic infrastructure. This is the proposed port at San Pedro, in the undeveloped and almost unpopulated southwest. The first stage is expected to be completed in 1970 and is to handle 750,000 tons of freight annually.

An agricultural mechanization project in Ivory Coast is showing considerable progress. The project is being carried out by a state-owned company, Motoragri, which was established in February 1966. Part of the company's funds came from a loan of \$1.16 million from the proceeds of a Title IV, P.L. 480 program; this money was used to buy tractors.

Motoragri is administered by 24 Israeli administrative and technical experts supplied by an Israeli company, Agri-Dev, under a 3-year contract. The work is done by several hundred Ivorian employees.

The main types of work done by Motoragri are land clearing, plowing, cultivating, building of irrigation dams and roads, and preparing of village sites.

Agricultural production: The year 1967 was an "up" year for the Ivory Coast coffee crop, which is estimated at 4.0 million bags (240,000 tons). Such a crop would be nearly twice the size of the crop in 1966, a "down" year, but still not as large as the record crop of 1965. The 1967

crop makes the Ivory Coast Africa's largest producer of coffee and the world's third largest (after Brazil and Colombia).

The 1967 crop of Ivory Coast cocoa beans is estimated at 135,000 tons, the third largest crop of record. This puts Ivory Coast in third place in African cocoa production and fourth in world production.

Good progress is being made in planting oil palms and coconut palms on two large projects in Ivory Coast. During 1966, 9,000 hectares (22,240 acres) of oil palms were planted by the company entrusted with the oil-palm and coconut-palm projects.

Foreign trade: The year 1966 was the 19th consecutive year that the Ivory Coast has maintained a favorable balance of trade. Exports in 1966 were valued at \$311 million and imports at \$258 million, giving a favorable balance of trade of \$53 million.

Exports of Ivory Coast coffee in 1966 were valued at \$124 million, cocoa and cocoa products \$61 million, and bananas \$11 million.

Rubber and cotton are becoming significant agricultural exports. In 1966, rubber exports weighed 5,553 tons and were valued at \$2.6 million. France and Italy were the major customers. Cotton production has risen so much that the local mills cannot use it all and in 1966 cotton exports to France, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, and other countries weighed 3,945 tons and were valued at \$1.36 million.

According to U.S. trade statistics, in 1966 the United States imported \$50 million in coffee and \$9 million in cocoa from Ivory Coast. (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

Kenya is the major industrial and administrative center in East Africa. Kenya's gross domestic product in 1966 was approximately \$1.1 billion; per capita GDP was \$110. Capital investment in 1967 was approximately \$143 million.

GDP increased about 4.5 percent during 1967, a drop from 6.3 percent in 1966. This was due to unfavorable weather conditions in some areas of the country, unfavorable world market conditions for Kenya's cash crops and the effects of the recent devaluation of the British pound sterling, the Middle East crisis, and the closing of the Suez Canal. All had repercussions on Kenya's economy in general.

A significant step was taken on December 1, 1967, when the East African Community (EAC), a new common market for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, came into being--as provided for in a treaty signed by the Presidents of the three member countries on June 6, 1967. The formation of this new trade group is a major step in African economic cooperation and development. This was the most important economic event of 1967 in Kenya.

The Kenya Development Plan for 1966-70, an updating and refining of the earlier one for 1964-70, allocates \$112 million for agricultural development. Approximately \$40 million will be used in the African subsistence sector for such programs as land consolidation and title registration, and improvement of credit. About \$25 million of the total will finance further development of the 1-million-acre settlement scheme, under which African farmers have been settled in areas formerly occupied by Europeans. Another \$25 million is set aside for land transfers to large-scale Government and transitional farms. Most of the remaining \$22 million will be spent on irrigation, research, expanding livestock output, and improving production of cash crops.

Land settlement, consolidation, and land tenure are major agricultural and political problems facing Kenya. Since independence, over 1.8 million acres, valued at \$42 million, of farm land in the Central Highlands have been purchased by the Kenya Government. The plans call for 400,000 additional acres to change hands in the next 4 years at a rate of 100,000 acres yearly.

Kenya has had a chronic trade deficit. During 1966 Kenya had an unfavorable balance of trade of about \$100 million. Kenya's balance of payments position showed a deficit of \$31 million in 1966.

Agricultural production: Kenya's agricultural production increased moderately during the past year. Total acreage in corn, wheat, and sorghum has increased during the past 3 years. Favorable weather conditions, increased acreage, and the planting of "varietal hybrid" corn were the major factors involved in the substantial increase in corn production in Kenya. Demonstration plots, plus improved cultural practices used in connection with the planting of the "varietal hybrid" corn, resulted in increased yields. Corn production in 1967 was 1.75 million tons, an increase of 117,000 tons over 1966. The "varietal hybrid" which has been developed is grown mainly in the areas west of the Rift Valley. This is the major commercial corn-producing area in Kenya. Other "varietal hybrids" are being developed for other corn-producing areas. "Varietal hybrid" seed is expected to be available for planting substantially increased acreage in 1968; it is estimated that enough seed will be available to plant 1 million acres by 1970.

Wheat production in 1967 was 205,000 tons, an increase of 25,000 tons from 1966. Favorable weather conditions and increased acreage were the primary factors involved in the increased wheat production.

Coffee production during 1967 was 56,000 tons, a drop of 2,000 tons from 1966. Coffee is Kenya's leading cash earner for thousands of basically subsistence farmers and is the major export crop. The Kenya Coffee Development Authority plans a vigorous program to promote increased coffee production among subsistence farmers as a means of drawing them into the cash economy. For statistics on 1967 production of other major crops see table 8 in Appendix.

Foreign trade: Kenya's exports in 1966 totaled \$247 million--up from \$228 million in 1965; 58 percent were agricultural exports. Coffee and sisal exports were valued at \$55 million and \$9 million, respectively. The value of agricultural exports was \$144 million, an increase of \$24 million from the 1965 level. Uganda, Tanzania, United Kingdom, and West Germany were the major customers.

The value of total imports in 1966 was \$346 million, an increase of \$64 million from 1965. Agricultural imports represented \$50 million, approximately the same level as in 1965, and consisted of cereals and cereal preparations, sugar, vegetable oils, and fruits and vegetables. The United Kingdom, United States, and West Germany were the principal suppliers. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

LIBERIA

The economy of Liberia is based on two products--iron ore and natural rubber--and the world market prices for these commodities are nearing all-time lows.

Iron ore production was expected to reach 16.5 million tons in 1967, down 0.4 million tons from 1966. In October 1967, the price was estimated at an average of \$6.45 per ton f.o.b. Liberia. The 1968 prices are expected to average about \$6.25 per ton. Increased production and export for 1968 is assured due to the completion of the LAMCO pelletizing plant at Buchanan.

A U.S. firm has announced its plan to build a \$6 million tire factory in Liberia; however, the construction of this plant may be delayed pending sales arrangements for these tires in the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, and Ghana.

Agricultural production: Because of low world rubber prices, there is currently little expansion of acreage devoted to rubber trees in Liberia. The major rubber company and some of the larger farmers are replacing the old-type rubber trees with the new high-yielding clones which yield much more latex than the old-type rubber trees. This will account for much of the increased production expected during the next few years. An estimated 62,000 tons of rubber were exported in 1967 compared with 53,000 tons in 1966.

World market prices for rubber averaged 24.5 cents a pound (New York market) in 1965, 23 cents in 1966, and slightly above 18 cents a pound in 1967. Farmers who have small rubber farms were barely able to break even with the New York price of 18 cents a pound, as they were paid only 11 cents a pound. In November 1967, the

Government of Liberia announced a program which will guarantee a minimum price of 12½ cents a pound for specification coagulum and 11½ cents for nonspecification coagulum. This price level will be maintained for a 1-year period irrespective of the drop in the world market price of rubber.

An agricultural industry which many people feel holds great potential for Liberia is the palm oil industry. The largest palm oil producer in the country plans to increase its acreage from the present 1,100 acres to 4,500 by 1970. Reportedly, the company is installing equipment and expects to begin processing palm oil as soon as its equipment is set up; however, the first sizable commercial production of oil is not expected until 1972.

In spite of the emphasis placed on production, rice acreage has not increased significantly. A major paddy rice project is being conducted by the Chinese (Taiwan) at Gbedin. The project is a continuation of an American effort which began some 15 years ago; it was largely taken over by the Chinese about 4 years ago. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate improved paddy rice culture through controlled irrigation. Currently, about 130 acres are under cultivation by about 50 families. It is expected that both the acreage and the number of families participating will be significantly increased this year.

The Liberian Government and the Department of Agriculture continue to encourage participation of foreign concessionaires in the agricultural development of the country with particular emphasis on rice. Two of the more important contributions have been made by two American firms, one with 230 acres of rice and the other with 530 acres. One of the two projects is partially financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Production of other basic food crops, such as cassava, yams, and fruits, remained at about the same level as in 1966.

At the present time, two companies are raising tobacco in Liberia. Both face problems with disease and quality

control, and it remains to be seen whether tobacco can profitably be produced in the country.

Foreign trade: Liberia had a favorable balance of trade in 1966. Exports totaled \$150 million, of which 71 percent was iron ore. Total imports were valued at \$114 million. During 1966, Liberia imported 47,000 tons of rice. Of this amount, the United States supplied 41,000 tons worth \$7 million. Rubber and coffee were the main agricultural commodities exported to the United States. The rubber was valued at \$21 million and the coffee at \$11 million. (Margaret A. Branham)

LIBYA

The National Agricultural Settlement Authority (NASA) of Libya has begun a project to reclaim over 22,000 acres in the Jebel Akhdar area of Cyrenaica. Almost \$5 million worth of machinery will be involved in the project in addition to about 250 machine operators and repairmen.

Agricultural production: Libya's agricultural sector appears to have produced a good grain crop in 1967 and the best olive harvest in 40 years. Wheat production was an estimated 62,000 tons and barley 110,000 tons. Olive oil production in 1967/68 should be close to 20,000 tons. The country's first large-scale vegetable oil refinery, located near Tripoli, began operating in 1968 with a daily capacity of 50 tons of crude olive oil. Previously, olive oil was produced by small-scale units on individual farms. In addition to local olive oil, imported vegetable oils are necessary to meet Libya's oil needs.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among Libyan cattle in Tripoli, putting a stop to the movement and sale of cattle in this region.

Foreign trade: Total Libyan exports in 1966 reached a value of \$995 million--99 percent petroleum and less than 1 percent agricultural. Leading agricultural exports were animal products, peanuts, and citrus fruits.

Total imports in 1966 reached \$405 million, about 15 percent agricultural items.

Heading the list of agricultural imports were grains and cereal preparations, animal products, fruits and vegetables, tea, and sugar.

The United States exported products worth \$57.6 million to Libya in 1966; agricultural items represented roughly 5 percent. Grains, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco accounted for over 60 percent of the 1966 U.S. agricultural exports.

The United States imported meat and meat preparations totaling \$33,000 and fruit juices worth \$2,000 from Libya in 1966. Nonagricultural products composed the remainder of the \$57.3 million in 1966 U.S. imports. (Carolee Santmyer)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC (MADAGASCAR)

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) is the world's leading producer of vanilla beans, providing over half of the world's supply.

Over 90 percent of the 6.8 million population of Madagascar is engaged in subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 80 percent of the national income. Industrial activity is limited to processing agricultural products. In 1966 the gross domestic product was \$650 million, \$90 per capita. The agricultural sector accounted for approximately 55 percent of the GDP.

A 1967 export quota for vanilla was established under the vanilla marketing agreement between the Malagasy Republic, the Government of France on behalf of the Comores Islands and Reunion, and the U.S. Vanilla Bean and Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association. This agreement established a system of export quotas and prices for the purpose of stabilizing world vanilla prices. The wide fluctuations in price of past years had discouraged use of pure vanilla. This agreement is particularly important from the standpoint of agricultural policy, since global inventories at the end of 1967 were sufficient to fulfill world needs for vanilla for more than 3 years at present levels of consumption. Madagascar's vanilla stocks had increased throughout 1967 to the point of a large oversupply

because of heavier production and lower exports than had been anticipated.

Agricultural production: Agriculture accounts for about 89 percent of the value of all exports; five commodities--vanilla, coffee, rice, sugar, and cloves--represent 50 percent of total exports.

Agricultural production in 1967 increased a modest 3 percent from the previous year. Production of rice, the major food crop, in 1967 was 1.4 million tons, up 25,000 tons from 1966; production of coffee, the major cash crop, was 56,000 tons, up 3,000 tons; production of sugar was 109,000 tons, up 3,000 tons. Vanilla output reached a record high of 1,500 tons, an increase of 550 tons from 1966, and almost double the annual global consumption of vanilla beans.

As a result of a series of bumper crops, Malagasy Republic's vanilla stocks have continued to mount and are currently estimated to be in excess of 4.4 million pounds (2,000 tons). During 1967 the Malagasy Republic destroyed approximately 1.4 million pounds (635 tons) of uncured (green) vanilla beans (4 pounds of green beans yield 1 pound of cured) to help alleviate excessive stocks and to reduce storage costs.

Foreign trade: France, Malagasy Republic's major customer, takes more than half of the country's total exports each year. Malagasy Republic's trade policy gives preferential treatment in tariffs and import licensing to the franc zone and the countries of the EEC, of which Malagasy Republic is an associate member. Also, the country's present quota system inhibits imports from the United States.

Malagasy Republic's trade deficit in 1966 was approximately \$39 million. The value of total exports in 1966 was \$98 million, an increase of \$6 million over 1965; agricultural exports represented \$87 million of the 1966 total. In 1966, Malagasy Republic's coffee exports were valued at \$31 million; vanilla, \$9 million; sugar, \$6 million, rice, \$4 million; and sisal, \$4 million. Major customers in 1966 were France, 48 percent; the United States, 22 percent; and EEC countries other than France, 7 percent.

The 1966 exports of vanilla beans from the Malagasy Republic totaled 1.95 million pounds (885 tons) valued at \$8.98 million; shipments were down 10 percent in 1966 from the 1965 level of 2.2 million pounds (984 tons) valued at \$9.87 million, largely as a result of smaller sales to the United States. Exports to the United States--the world's largest market for vanilla--fell to 1.50 million pounds (683 tons) in 1966 from 1.79 million pounds (813 tons) in 1965. This decline was primarily the result of inventory reductions of U.S. importers.

Madagascar's imports totaled \$141 million in 1966, up from \$138 million in 1965. Agricultural imports represented \$20 million and consisted mainly of wheat and wheat flour, \$4 million; of rice, \$2 million; beer and wine, \$4 million; and dairy products, \$3 million. France supplied 64 percent of the total in 1966; the United States was the second leading supplier, 7 percent, followed by West Germany, 5 percent. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

MALAWI

Malawi devalued its currency when Britain did. The Malawi pound is now worth \$2.40; formerly it was worth \$2.80. Malawi, whose primary trading partner is Britain, had little choice other than to devalue. Malawi also still received some direct budgetary support from Britain. So far, the most obvious effect of devaluation has been a general rise in prices throughout Malawi. The Government is trying to limit these increases. This is difficult since most of Malawi's consumer and producer goods are imported. It is unlikely that imports will be greatly decreased, because the market is small and relatively inelastic.

Also, it is not certain that devaluation will help Malawi's exports. The market for many of Malawi's products is limited. As Malawi increases production of higher-quality tobaccos, devaluation may help increase sales to countries other than the United Kingdom. But the market for Malawi's dark-fired tobacco probably will not be affected. The world market price of tung oil is so low it will

still be difficult for Malawi producers to sell at a profit. Most other exports are sold in Britain and there should be little change.

One segment of the population should benefit from devaluation. Malawians working in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Zambia send home annually approximately \$5 million. This remittance will increase in terms of Malawi's currency.

A new College of Agriculture of the University of Malawi was officially opened in November 1967. The college, which is close to Lilongwe, has 94 students in a 3-year diploma course. It is planned to eventually have 200 students taking a 5-year degree course in agriculture. The college was financed primarily by Britain, the United States, and Malawi.

The Government is also developing Rural Training Centres to train subsistence farmers to produce commercial crops as well as to increase production of food crops. By the end of 1967, 15 centers had been completed. Ten more are scheduled to be finished in 1968.

Another agricultural development project is a 500,000-acre land resettlement plan south of Lilongwe. In February of this year the World Bank loaned Malawi \$6 million to help finance this project. Village land is to be redivided with each farmer getting back the same amount of land he had before. At that time he will be given title to his land, a situation which generally does not exist in the traditional land tenure system. More efficient use of water and crop rotation will be introduced.

Agricultural production: Expanding acreage and good weather conditions generally improved agricultural production in 1967. Production of all major commercial crops, except tobacco and tung oil, increased. The 1967 tea crop was a record of 37 million pounds (16,800 tons), more than 3 million pounds higher than the record 1966 crop. Tea acreage was expanded and improved varieties are coming into production. Yields increased to 1,000 pounds per acre.

Sugar production was 25,000 tons in 1967, making Malawi self-sufficient. Production in 1966 was only 3,500 tons.

Domestic consumption is estimated at 20,000 tons but will probably increase because of the increased local production. The amount of sugar used locally will determine whether Malawi becomes an exporter.

Commercial production of 45,000 tons of peanuts also set a record in 1967. The seed cotton crop is estimated to have increased to 16,000 tons. Although this production is slightly higher than 1966 production, it was not as high as expected. Serious pest damage to the cotton fields in the Lower Shire Valley area reduced the crop. A new textile mill which opened in 1967 will take about one-third of the country's present output.

Total corn production was about 700,000 tons in Malawi; corn is the basic food crop. The commercial corn crop was 90,000 tons in 1967, the highest commercial crop ever. Production of most other crops increased slightly. Tung oil production remained static at about 1,500 tons.

Total tobacco production fell to 16,000 tons in 1967. This was a 3,000-ton drop from 1966 production and a 7,000-ton drop from 1965 production. This smaller volume is the result of substantial cuts in the production of sun/air-cured and fire-cured tobaccos to bring supply more in line with demand. The oriental tobacco crop also fell. Production of flue-cured and Burley tobaccos rose. The Government introduced a quota system for the production of fire-cured and sun/air-cured tobaccos in the 1967/68 season. A total of 50,500 growers are expected to produce 8,000 tons of fire-cured tobaccos and 1,600 growers are to produce 1,600 tons of sun/air-cured tobaccos in 1968. Production of flue-cured and Burley tobaccos is to increase. The total crop is not expected to be as large as the 1967 crop. Export prices of flue-cured tobacco are very favorable, partly as a result of the embargo on Rhodesia.

Foreign trade: Malawi's balance of trade was unfavorable by \$28 million in 1966, compared to a \$19 million deficit in 1965. The trade deficit is partially covered by the money sent home by Malawians working in other countries. Exports

rose \$11 million from 1965 to \$49 million in 1966, but imports increased \$20 million from 1965 to \$77 million. Only about \$1 million of the increased exports can be attributed to expanded sales of Malawi's products. The majority of the rise is due to increased transshipments for Zambia.

Agricultural exports account for almost all of Malawi's exports. In 1966 tea replaced tobacco as the most valuable export. This was due to decreased tobacco production. Peanuts rank as the third most valuable export, but increasing quantities are being diverted to the small local oil-expressing industry. Corn shipments to Britain are increasing.

Imports of both capital and consumer goods increased. Much of the large increase is attributable to imports of heavy equipment, electric generators, and diesel locomotives. Import substitution made possible by a new sugar mill and the new textile factory should help make some future savings in imports.

Malawi's traditional import trade pattern underwent marked changes in 1966. Prior to its Unilateral Declaration of Independence, Rhodesia was Malawi's primary supplier, accounting for about 40 percent of total imports. Now this has dropped to about 25 percent, although the absolute amount has remained about the same. Britain has increased its share of the Malawi market and continues to receive the largest share of Malawi's exports. Imports from South Africa, Japan, and Hong Kong are also increasing. (Mary T. Chambliss)

MOROCCO

Morocco received below-normal rainfall in 1967, especially during the first 3 months of the year. Hot desert winds also blew over portions of Morocco in April and again in July, causing some early wheat losses and affecting grapes, corn, sorghum, and cultivated forage. Nevertheless, the country's total agricultural output for 1967 was above the 1957-59 average and substantially greater than the low 1966 harvest.

Sugarbeet production in the Tadla area

appears to have outstripped the ability of the existing processing plant and a second plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons of raw sugar is to be ready for operation in 1969. The resulting reduction in sugar imports could save Morocco roughly \$3 million in foreign exchange. Pulp, molasses, and beet tops from the new facility will be used to stimulate cattle production in Tadla.

"Operation Engrais," a program undertaken in FY 1967 to better wheat production through the use of improved seed and more fertilizer, did not achieve desired results in 1966/67 because of the dry weather; however, results in 1967/68 have been more encouraging. Over 800,000 acres are now involved in the program and the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico has supplied seeds from a number of high yielding wheat varieties for testing.

Morocco's gross national product has been down from expected levels since 1966 when drought severely lowered the country's agricultural production, per capita income, and purchasing power. Rising unemployment and disappearing reserve stocks are also troubling the national economy. GNP totaled \$2.56 billion in 1966, versus \$2.61 billion in 1965. Tourism had increased Morocco's gross foreign exchange revenues by \$26 million in 1966, up 20 percent from 1965. The Middle East crisis of June 1967 discouraged tourism at the peak of the season, but the long run outlook for tourism is bright.

Agricultural production: Morocco harvested over 1 million tons of wheat in 1967. This compares with 812,000 tons in 1966 and 1.3 million tons in 1965. An excellent 1967 rice crop of 27,000 tons was reported and barley rose to 1.1 million tons--roughly twice the 1966 crop. Other grains were also higher in 1967.

Because of the cumulative effects of two dry years, the 1967/68 citrus fruit crop is expected to total 32,000 tons less than the record 1966/67 crop of 702,000 tons. Total citrus fruit exports in 1967/68 are expected to reach at least 550,000 tons and fruit for processing will amount to about 40,000 tons; the remainder of the crop will be consumed locally.

Late rains in October and November of 1967 damaged some date trees and lowered the quality and color of the drying fruit. The Bayoud date disease also continued to take its toll. The 1967 date crop is, therefore, estimated at 75,000 tons and will probably all be consumed locally.

Oilseed production of roughly 28,000 tons in 1967 was approximately equal to the 1966 output, and olive oil increased to 20,000 tons.

The 1967 grape harvest was estimated at roughly 280,000 tons. It is reported to be one of the worst ever known in Morocco, with 40 to 50 percent losses.

Foreign trade: Among agricultural exports, wine and citrus fruits are two of Morocco's leading earners of foreign exchange. Although France is still Morocco's leading orange market, there has been an ambitious marketing program for oranges in Great Britain.

In 1967, France imposed restrictions against importation of North African barreled wine of more than 12 percent alcohol content. Since the Moroccan wine industry has depended almost entirely upon duty-free sales to France, its wine exports in 1967 were almost 20 percent below those for 1966.

At \$428 million, total exports in 1966 were down slightly from the \$431 million of 1965. Most sales were made to West European countries, with France receiving roughly 42 percent. The communist bloc also purchased 13 percent. The United States took about 2 percent, mostly spices and animal products.

Because of the poor crop year, total agricultural exports in 1966 amounted to only \$170 million, down from the \$185 million of 1965. Leading agricultural exports were citrus fruits for \$66 million and tomatoes for \$30 million.

The value of total imports rose to \$478 million in 1966, an increase of 5 percent from 1965. Western Europe was the leading supplier, with France accounting for nearly 39 percent. The communist bloc was the second largest supplier with 13 percent and the United States third

with roughly 12 percent. The United States supplied about \$31 million in grain and grain products. Other major U.S. agricultural exports were fats and oils and cotton.

Morocco's agricultural imports in 1966 amounted to \$154 million. Cereals and cereal preparations headed the list with a total of \$46 million. Sugar and vegetable oils were next in importance at \$37 million and \$19 million, respectively. (Carolee Santmyer)

MOZAMBIQUE

The Cahora Bassa project is the major development project in Mozambique, and it has taken the leading position in economic planning. The Cahora Bassa project is a series of dams in the deep gorge of the Zambezi River above Tete, Mozambique. The project has been in the planning stages for 9 years and construction is to begin in 1968. It is part of the overall development of the Zambezi River basin and it will include 3.75 million acres of irrigated land. One of the purposes of the project is to expand production of cotton, rice, sugar, and other crops.

Portugal has announced its third Economic Development Plan for 1968-73. It provides for a total investment in Mozambique of \$550 million, 15 percent of which is for agricultural development. The largest share of agricultural development funds are earmarked for irrigation and land settlement. A new dam will be built on the Elephants River, a tributary of the Limpopo. This dam will expand the irrigated area in the Limpopo Valley. There are also provisions for the construction of a network of grain silos throughout the country. Lourenco Marques and Beira, the major ports, will be equipped with additional grain silos for handling corn and wheat in bulk.

Other funds are allocated to improve livestock, forestry, and crops. The largest crop increases are projected for bananas, cotton, corn, cashew nuts, and citrus fruits. Large beef and dairy herds will be introduced in the northern regions.

A new school for agricultural instruction was opened in January 1968. The

school is to train middle-level personnel, primarily in extension-type work. It will fill a gap between the existing practical elementary agricultural training and the available advanced courses in agriculture.

Mozambique plans to soon produce all of its own fertilizer needs plus a surplus for export. The new plant in Matola, an industrial suburb of Lourenco Marques, began operations in mid-1967 and will begin to sell fertilizer in 1968. Its annual capacity is estimated to be 120,000 tons.

Agricultural production: Despite poor weather conditions at the beginning of the crop year, 1967 agricultural production was generally improved from the previous year. Production of almost all of the major export crops increased. Seed cotton production was almost 120,000 tons, a 5 percent increase from 1966. Raw sugar production also rose, by about 34 percent to 240,000 tons. Sisal production remained more or less static at 31,000 tons; kenaf production increased by 2,000 tons to 9,000 tons. A record tea crop of 13,950 tons was picked in 1966 and then another record crop, 15,000 tons, was picked in 1967. Copra production continued its upward trend in 1967; production was 60,000 tons, a 9 percent increase from 1966. During the last 2 years the corn crops, which are produced for domestic consumption, have been bumper ones.

Mozambique's 1967 cashew nut pickings set a new record, an estimated 170,000 tons. This is a 70-percent increase from the 1966 crop. Most of the crop is still handpicked from trees that grow wild along the coast. However, the number of plantations producing cashew nuts is increasing. In January 1968, two cyclones struck the major producing areas. They caused damage that is expected to decrease the 1968 pickings by 20 percent from the 1967 level.

Shelling capacity of cashew nuts is continuing to increase rapidly. The plant at Nacala is more than doubling its capacity to 35,000 tons by the end of this year. A new 15,000-ton capacity plant is being built in Nampula. Another plant is increasing its shelling capacity from 10,000 tons to 30,000 tons. Three more plants are in the planning stage. Both government and private researchers are experimenting with seed selection to improve tree yields.

Raw cashew nuts, shipped mainly to India, and canned cashew kernels, sent chiefly to the United States, are Mozambique's leading exports at present. Exports of raw nuts are decreasing while exports of the higher-priced canned cashews are increasing. By 1972, canned kernels likely will fully replace raw cashew nut exports.

Foreign trade: Mozambique's visible trade deficit rose in 1966 to \$96 million; this was partially offset by earnings for the use of railroads and ports by neighboring countries. Total exports were \$112 million, an increase of \$3 million from 1965 exports. Agricultural exports averaged 77 percent of total exports. If raw cashew nuts and canned cashew nuts are combined, they are the largest exports, about \$24 million in both 1965 and 1966. Raw cotton is the second-largest export, \$17 million in 1966. This is a decrease in value of \$2 million from 1965. Raw sugar exports, which rank third, rose in 1966 to \$16 million from \$10 million in 1965.

Total imports increased 19 percent in 1966 to \$208 million. Agricultural imports were about \$23 million. Wines, usually valued at about \$10 million, are the largest agricultural import. In 1966 wheat, at \$4 million, was the second largest. In 1965, corn had been the second-largest agricultural import. Corn imports are expected to continue decreasing and wheat imports are expected to rise.

Outlook: Inadequate rains at the beginning of the year have had an adverse effect on some crops in 1968, particularly in the central regions. The planting of corn, cotton, kenaf, and tobacco were behind schedule. Grazing conditions in most areas have been affected. Acreage of oil-bearing crops, particularly peanuts, expanded this year. Good fruit and vegetable crops are forecast.
(Mary T. Chambliss)

NIGERIA

The secession of Eastern Nigeria under the name of "Biafra" has affected only certain parts of Nigeria. Many economic activities are going ahead almost

as before. For example, it is expected that the Kainji Dam on the Niger River will be completed in September 1968.

Nigeria did not go along with Britain in the devaluation of November 20, 1967. Nigeria kept the Nigerian pound at the value of \$2.80. This caused rather heavy losses to some buyers of agricultural produce, particularly peanuts and cocoa.

Nigeria is one of 12 nations who may form the West African Economic Community. The other eleven nations are Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta. An organizational meeting, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, was held in Accra, Ghana, in 1967.

Agricultural production: In 1967, there were some reductions in agricultural production, particularly oil palm products. Overall Nigerian agricultural production dropped 8 percent from 1966.

The 1967/68 cocoa crop, grown mostly in Western and Mid-Western Nigeria, is estimated at 230,000 tons, about 14 percent smaller than the previous year's crop of 268,000 tons. Nigeria continues as the world's second-largest cocoa producer by a comfortable margin.

Nigeria's 1967 peanut crop of 1.7 million tons is about 4 percent smaller than the 1.8 million-ton crop of the previous year. While Nigeria did not grow as many peanuts in 1967 as India or Mainland China, the country was again the world's largest exporter of peanuts.

Cotton grown in Nigeria in 1967 showed a slight increase over 1966. The 1967 crop is estimated at 240,000 bales (52,300 tons), as compared with 235,000 bales (51,200 tons) the year before.

Production of major food crops (cassava, yams, plantains, sorghum and millet, corn, etc.) was generally adequate in 1967, although local shortages developed in areas where fighting erupted.

Foreign trade: In 1966, Nigeria continued to be a major agricultural exporter, sending out farm products valued

at \$432 million, or 56 percent of total exports of \$777 million. Major farm exports included peanuts and products, oil palm produce, cocoa beans, rubber, and cotton.

Difficulties in moving products from the Eastern Nigeria ports of Port Harcourt and Calabar during part of 1967 reduced exports of palm oil and palm kernels.

In 1966, imports of farm products totaled \$64 million, or 9 percent of total imports of \$718 million. This low percentage of agricultural imports indicates a fairly high degree of Nigerian self-sufficiency.

The quantity of fertilizers imported into Nigeria in 1966 was 13 percent below 1965 imports. In 1965, fertilizer imports amounted to 36,700 tons. In 1966, imports dropped to 31,900 tons.

In 1966, the United States exported to Nigeria wheat valued at \$9.5 million and black fat tobacco worth \$1.9 million. Total U.S. farm exports to Nigeria were valued at \$14.0 million.

The United States continued to be a good customer for Nigerian farm products, taking \$35.9 million of these commodities in 1966. These included cocoa beans valued at \$22.3 million, hides and skins valued at \$5.3 million, and crude rubber worth \$4.6 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

RHODESIA

At the beginning of 1968, plans for a nitrogenous fertilizer factory were announced. When the project is completed the factory is expected to supply all of Rhodesia's demand at a low price to the farmer. It is also hoped this low cost will increase use of fertilizer by both Europeans and Africans. The project, though having Government approval, will be financed by private enterprise at an eventual total cost of \$48 million. The factory should begin producing in 1969. Total construction will be in two stages. The first stage, to be completed by 1971, will have a capacity of 180,000 tons of ammonium nitrate. The second stage will

take about 5 more years to complete and increase production to 270,000 tons.

Agricultural production: During 1966 and 1967, Rhodesia has made a successful attempt to diversify its agricultural production away from tobacco and sugar to lessen the economy's dependence on these two crops. Beef, wheat, corn, and cotton are becoming more important products. By 1969, if sanctions continue, beef may replace tobacco as Rhodesia's leading agricultural export. Before 1965 Rhodesia supplied only about 5 percent of its total wheat needs; in 1967 it produced about 20 percent. The 1967 commercial corn crop was a record 726,000 tons. About 300,000 tons of this was considered available for export. The 1967 seed cotton crop of 54,000 tons doubled the 1966 crop.

To stimulate production, the Government has introduced incentive prices for wheat, corn, peanuts, and seed cotton. It has lowered fertilizer prices and extended credit facilities for farmers.

In order to coordinate and promote the external marketing of beef, corn, cotton, peanuts, and soybeans the Government has established the Agricultural Marketing Authority which will replace all other statutory agricultural boards. Temporary exceptions to this replacement will be the tobacco and cotton boards.

Before 1966 tobacco dominated agricultural production. Since UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) and the imposition of UN sanctions, production and trade of tobacco have both declined. Since trade has decreased faster than production, Rhodesia has accumulated a large tobacco surplus. The 1966 crop was about 113,000 tons; the 1967 crop was estimated at 90,000 tons. With further cutbacks, the 1968 crop will probably fall below 65,000 tons. The Government also has introduced new prices to encourage production for markets other than the United Kingdom. Lower prices will be paid for the high-quality leaf preferred by United Kingdom buyers; higher prices will be paid for the lower-quality leaf salable in other markets, primarily Western Europe and the Far East. The average guaranteed price in 1968 is to be 26 cents per pound, compared with 33 cents in 1967.

Sugar production and exports have also been cut. The 1966 crop was 263,000 tons, only slightly less than 1965 production. In 1967 the crop decreased more than 50 percent, to 118,000 tons. At present Rhodesia has a large stockpile of sugar since domestic consumption is only about 75,000 tons a year.

Rhodesia experienced a severe drought in January and February of this year. The 1968 crops, particularly corn and tobacco, have been seriously affected.

Foreign trade: Detailed trade information on Rhodesia has not been published since 1965. Only total figures for 1966 are available. Total exports in 1966 were \$274 million, a 31 percent decrease from 1965 exports. Imports in 1966 were valued at \$266 million, a 21 percent decrease from 1965 imports of \$335 million. Both imports and exports are believed to have declined in 1967. (Mary T. Chambliss)

SENEGAL

The combination of exceptionally abundant rainfall and subsequent clear skies produced a record peanut crop in Senegal in 1967. As much of Senegal's industry depends upon processing agricultural products, primarily peanuts, a good harvest will have favorable repercussions in this sector as well as in the agricultural sector of the economy. Peanuts and peanut products account for about 80 percent of total exports. However, the withdrawal of the French subsidy for peanuts has forced reduction of the price paid to producers.

The Casamance agricultural project, sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development and carried out by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is getting underway in that part of Senegal which lies south of the Gambia. The project was outlined to demonstrate improved rice-producing techniques, and also to work with other food crops, such as sorghum.

Fifty-two thousand tons of fertilizers were to be distributed for all crops in 1967--an increase of 10,000 tons from 1966. Virtually all the fertilizer

presently used in Senegal is imported from Europe. However, a considerable amount of local production is anticipated by the end of 1968. A large fertilizer factory constructed by the Societe Industrielle d'Engrais at M'Bao is nearing completion. The plant will have a production capacity of 100,000 to 120,000 tons a year and will satisfy most of Senegal's fertilizer needs in the near future. The factory will obtain its phosphate from nearby mines.

Agricultural production: Peanut production in 1967 was estimated at 1.4 million tons (unshelled basis), 53 percent above the previous year's drought-reduced crop. This was the major contributor to a 26 percent increase in total agricultural production. Even with the price reduction from 4.0 cents a pound to 3.3 cents, farmers received a good gross income for their crop. The reduction in the price paid to producers reflects the termination (of the French preferential price system) called for under the provisions of the Yaounde Convention. To fill part of the gap left by the withdrawal of the French subsidy, the European Economic Community has agreed to support peanut prices through its own subsidy program until June 1969. However, prices paid by the EEC are considerably lower than those paid by France. On January 1, 1968, when the French preferential treatment ended, the price per ton of Senegalese peanuts dropped from \$180 to \$158. The latter price remained above the world market price of about \$140 per ton.

Production of subsistence crops, such as sorghum and millet, increased substantially in 1967, reflecting the improved weather conditions.

Commercial cotton production was introduced in Senegal 2 or 3 years ago in an effort to diversify Senegalese agriculture, thereby reducing the country's dependence on peanuts as a cash crop. So far, the program has been quite successful. Yields are said to be the highest in Francophone West Africa. Production for 1967 is estimated to have been 3,000 tons (seed cotton) compared with 1,150 tons in 1966. A gin is to be built at Tambacounda to handle cotton grown in that region.

Foreign trade: During 1966, Senegal imported 159,000 tons of rice worth \$17.5 million to supplement domestic production, which was about 110,000 tons. Total grain imports amounted to 253,000 tons. In 1966, the United States exported to Senegal rice worth \$2.7 million and grain sorghum worth \$1.1 million; these were the major items among a total of \$5.1 million in agricultural exports.

In 1966, Senegal's total exports were valued at \$149 million and imports at \$161 million. This balance of trade was negative but represented an improvement over 1965. (Margaret A. Branham)

SIERRA LEONE

The economic situation in Sierra Leone improved slowly during 1967. Prior to the assumption of Government powers by the National Reformation Council in March 1967, the economy had been strained by increasing development expenditures and import requirements. A stabilization program led to some improvement in the financial situation, especially during the second half of 1967.

A major reorganization of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB) was carried out in June 1967. Because of financial difficulties, the Board had to close down its industrial undertakings as well as its expanded plantation development. The prices paid to producers by the SLPMB have been increased for certain crops.

A new wheat flour mill, partially financed by a U.S. company, was formally opened on September 30, 1967. The mill, which cost about \$1.4 million to build, has a production capacity of 90 tons of flour per day, sufficient to satisfy domestic demand and provide a quantity for potential export markets.

Agricultural production: Production of Sierra Leone's main subsistence crops --rice, cassava, and plantains--increased slightly in 1967, while production of the country's main cash crop, palm kernels, declined during the same period. Total agricultural production increased only 2 percent. Exports of palm kernels were

substantially reduced. However, a part of the decrease was due to the opening of a new palm kernel mill at Wellington, near Freetown. This mill processed an estimated 8,600 tons of kernels during the first 6 months of 1967.

Foreign trade: Sierra Leone had an unfavorable balance of trade in 1966, with imports of \$100 million and exports of \$75 million. Measures taken by the National Reformation Council led to a reduction of imports and an improvement of the trade balance during 1967. The devaluation of the leone from \$1.40 to \$1.20 on November 22, 1967, is expected to contribute toward a better balance of payments situation in 1968.

Agricultural trade accounts for about 20 percent of total trade. In 1966, agricultural exports totaled \$15.7 million, while agricultural imports were \$20.6 million. The United States is important in Sierra Leone trade, but is not one of the major trading partners. Rice, flour, tobacco, vegetable oils, and dried dairy products are the main agricultural imports from the United States, while coffee, cocoa, ginger, and piassava fiber make up most of Sierra Leone's farm exports to the United States. (Margaret A. Branham)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Inflation continues to be South Africa's major economic problem, caused mainly by the rapid economic development and growth in recent years. The increased purchasing power of farmers has received much attention from the Government this year because of the desire to control inflation.

A second major economic development during 1967 was the devaluation of the British pound. South Africa did not follow Britain, despite their close trade ties. The South African rand is still valued at \$1.40 (South Africa's major competitor in the British market, Australia, also did not devalue its currency). Even so, some South African exporters will be hurt. The wine, deciduous fruit, and canned fruit industries have indicated they are looking for new markets,

probably in continental Europe.

Agricultural production: Record production of several crops in 1967 caused a 32-percent rise in total agricultural production. South Africa produced record crops of corn, sorghum (kaffir-corn), peanuts, and dried beans. Value of total crop production increased by almost 50 percent from 1966. Corn production increased by 94 percent to 9.9 million tons. Sorghum increased by 177 percent to 932,000 tons. Several factors contributed to these large crops. The weather was extremely favorable during 1967 for most farming areas; there was enough rain and it came at the right times. There was also an increase in acreage for many crops, including corn and sorghum. Wider use of fertilizer and hybrid varieties were also contributing factors. The effect of technological advance is becoming increasingly important in South African agriculture.

This record crop production increased agriculture's share of the gross national product to 10.5 percent for the 1966/67 fiscal year. The 1967/68 percentage will probably decline to 9 percent, more in line with the percentage in 1964/65 and 1965/66. In 1968, crop production is expected to decrease somewhat from the 1967 records.

Collectively, producer prices for agricultural commodities increased by 3.7 percent in 1966/67, which is only slightly more than the 3.5 percent increase in 1965/66. This average reflects the entire year; end-of-year prices were lower than beginning-of-year prices. Producer prices so far in 1967/68 have continued to decline. The Government has established lower corn and sorghum prices for 1968 crops.

However, prices for winter grains--wheat, barley, oats, and rye--have been raised. Dairy and meat prices have also generally been increased, though some have declined slightly.

A new sugar mill opened in October 1967 in the Transvaal. Both refined and golden brown sugar will be produced, all for domestic use. About 1 million tons of sugar are available for export in

1967/68. Wool production has recovered; the 1967/68 season clip is 5 percent higher than last year's. Despite the depressed world wool market, wool exports are expected to rise this year. Production of tea and coffee, though still small, has shown promising results.

The Ministry of Agricultural Economics and Marketing and the Ministry of Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs were united in early 1968. There is now only one ministry responsible for agriculture--the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Affairs.

Foreign trade: South African exports increased in 1967 to \$1,898 million from \$1,684 million in 1966. This upward trend is expected to continue. Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports have been decreasing. In 1964, 44 percent of total exports were agricultural; in 1966, only 27 percent. In 1967 and 1968 this percentage may increase due to the increase in corn and sorghum exports. Only about half of 1967's large corn crop was expected to have been used domestically, leaving the rest for export. About 3 million tons were to have been exported (primarily to Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom) during the marketing year ending in April 1968. A new terminal grain elevator has opened in East London, increasing South African grain-handling facilities.

Imports increased in 1967 to \$2,685 million from \$2,304 million in 1966. This rise was due to increasing income in South Africa, greater competitiveness of imported goods, and the Government's policy of freer imports. This rise should level off in 1968. Since wheat production increased in 1967, South Africa's import requirements for the marketing year will be decreased. During the 1966/67 marketing year, 680,400 tons were imported.

South Africa has been increasing its trade with other countries in the southern part of Africa. In 1967 an economic and diplomatic agreement with Malawi came into effect. Trade with Zambia has also increased. The amount of trade with Rhodesia has not been published, although it is certain to have increased since Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence. South Africa is also increasing its trade with

Asian countries, particularly Japan.
(Mary T. Chambliss)

SUDAN

The Sudan economy during 1967 was constantly confronted with external and internal imbalances and with a problem of finding buyers for its cotton. Foreign financial aid continued to contribute significantly to the Sudan's economic development, especially agricultural development, during 1967. The Sudan in 1967 entered into a number of trade agreements with countries of the communist East after the Middle East crisis; the extent of this new realignment and its impact on the Sudan's trading patterns remains uncertain. Also, the Sudan's efforts to expand trade with the Arab Bloc have been intensified during the past year.

Many of the proposed industrial projects are important to the development of the agricultural sector; typical is a newly planned \$4 million durra plant. This plant will produce starch and vegetable oil with a byproduct of animal feed. The Agency for International Development approved in 1966 a loan to assist with construction. The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved a loan of \$3 million for the construction and equipment of a cotton gin for the Khashm El Girba Cotton Scheme.

The Sudan is primarily an agricultural country and approximately 95 percent of its foreign exchange is earned through the sale of agricultural products. The principal imports of the Sudan consist of agricultural machinery, transportation equipment, and textiles; while its principal exports include cotton, peanuts, and gum arabic. Planned diversification of agriculture and development of industry should stimulate additional trade activity and investment opportunities. The United States has an Investment Guaranty Agreement with the Sudan and foreign private investment is encouraged.

The Sudan has generally maintained a liberal trade policy, although luxury items and goods considered undesirably competitive with local production have

been subject to quantitative restrictions.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in the Sudan in 1967 increased by 11 percent from 1966. Sorghum production reached a high of 2 million tons, an increase of over 1 million tons from the low level of 1966. Sorghum made up about 80 percent of the 1967 grain production. Wheat and corn are generally irrigated and accounted for only 6 percent of the cereals. Wheat production in 1967 was 93,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons from 1966. Millet production was 340,000 tons, up 20,000 tons from 1966.

Production of cotton lint, the most important cash crop grown in the Sudan, reached a high of 196,000 tons, 2,000 tons above 1966. The Sudan is the second-largest producer of cotton in Africa after the United Arab Republic. Gum arabic production was 78,000 tons, an increase of 3,000 tons over the previous year. Gum arabic is a very important nonfood commodity produced in the Sudan. Other important food crops are beans and peas, oilseeds, cassava (manioc), potatoes, onions, dates, citrus fruits, and a variety of other fruits. Production of these crops increased slightly or remained at 1966 levels.

Foreign trade: Agricultural exports in 1966 represent approximately 99 percent of the Sudan's exports. The value of total exports in 1966 was \$200 million, an increase of \$7 million from 1965. Cotton lint and cottonseed account for approximately half of the Sudan's exports annually. Sudan's 1966 cotton lint exports were 142,000 tons valued at \$100 million; cottonseed oil exports were 9,600 tons valued at \$3 million. During 1967 the Sudan raised the export price of cotton about 2 cents a pound in order to cover increased transportation costs resulting from the long ocean trip around the Cape of Good Hope. During 1967 the Sudan was able to sell its 2-year carryover of cotton, mostly to India, Western Europe, and Japan. The United States purchased 33,000 bales of high grade long-staple cotton from the Sudan in 1967. Other agricultural exports include gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, and livestock and livestock products. Italy was the principal customer for Sudan's exports in 1966, followed by India, West Germany, and the Netherlands. The value

of imports in 1966 was \$222 million, an increase of \$15 million from 1965. Agricultural imports were valued at \$49 million. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier of Sudan's imports, followed by India, Japan, and the United States.

Outlook: The economic development budget for 1967 was \$90.3 million. The agricultural sector received the largest allotment, \$40 million, followed by the communications sector, \$19 million. Increased attention is being given to livestock production and mining. Allotments were made to increase irrigated areas in Khashm El Girba, where 53,000 people were resettled when their homelands were submerged by the backed-up waters from the Aswan High Dam in Egypt; also, special attention has been given to the southern Sudan, where irrigated land at the Mellot agricultural project in the Upper Nile province was increased to provide for the resettlement of the Dinka Tribe. In the northern part of Sudan, irrigation projects were started in the Shendi, Dongola, and the Merowe areas. Two huge silos were built at Port Sudan and Gedaref in the Red Sea area.

Special priority has been given to the development of animal resources through the establishment of 60 mobile veterinary units in several provinces.

A newly created organization for rural water supply was established. This is the largest project in Sudanese history. Approximately \$8 million was allocated for dam construction, the digging of 350 water courses and 393 surface wells, and the construction of 200 water stations.

The above developments should effect a substantial rise in Sudan's agricultural output. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

TANZANIA

On December 1, 1967, the East African Community (EAC), a new common market for Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya came into being as provided for in a treaty signed by the Presidents of the three member countries on June 6, 1967. The formation of this new trade group is

a major step in African economic cooperation and development. This was the major economic event of 1967. The EAC agreement should increase agro-industrial development in Tanzania as well as the country's exports to East African regional markets. Under the EAC agreement, Tanzania will be able to restrict imports from more industrially developed Kenya, while gaining duty-free access to the Kenya market. This advantage will be for a specific time period only.

A second major event during 1967 was the Arusha Declaration for Tanzania. The Arusha Declaration calls for all Tanzanians to build a collective rural economy with a modern form of traditional communal production and sharing.

On February 5, 1967, the banks of Tanzania were nationalized. A few days later the major export-import companies, life insurance companies, and some of the largest sisal estates were nationalized.

On October 27, 1967, the Government announced the nationalization of a significant portion of the sisal industry. The intention to nationalize had been indicated at the time of the Arusha Declaration and this is the last of the industries listed to be nationalized. A new agency, the Tanzania Sisal Corporation, is to control 60 percent of the sisal industry. The assets and liabilities of the 6 major firms which were nationalized and the controlling shares in 33 other firms are now owned by the new corporation. As for previously nationalized industries, the Government has repeated its intention to pay full and fair compensation for the industries taken over.

All trade between Tanzania and South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese territories is banned and there are special restrictions on trade with Japan.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in Tanzania in 1967 suffered a setback due to unfavorable weather conditions. Total agricultural production for 1967 showed a drop of between 3 and 4 percent from 1966. Rice production in 1967 was 115,000 tons, an increase of 5,000 tons from 1966. Sorghum and millet production was 1,145,000 tons, an increase

of 23,000 tons. Corn production was 700,000 tons, a drop of 50,000 tons from the previous year. Sisal production was 220,000 tons, a slight drop of 2,000 tons from 1966. Cotton lint production dropped 13,000 tons to 65,000 tons in 1967. Clove production from the island of Zanzibar in 1967 was 4,000 tons, down from the 1966 crop of 15,000 tons; 1967 was an "off-year" in the clove production cycle. Tea is one of Tanzania's expanding export crops; production in 1967 remained at the 1966 level of 7,000 tons. Cashew nut production in 1967 was 75,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over 1966. For statistics on 1967 production of other major crops see table 8 in Appendix.

Foreign trade: Tanzania is the world's leading producer of sisal and cloves, annually supplying about 35 percent of the world's sisal and 80 percent of the world's cloves. Tanzania is also the world's second leading exporter of cashew kernels, after Mozambique. Sisal, coffee, cotton, cloves, and cashew kernels provide approximately 60 percent of the value of all of Tanzania's exports annually.

The value of total exports in 1966 was \$234 million, an increase of \$42 million from 1965; agricultural exports represented \$188 million of the total in 1966.

In 1966 Tanzanian cotton exports were valued at \$49 million; coffee, \$42 million; sisal, \$33 million; and tea, \$6 million.

The value of Tanzania's total imports in 1966 was \$226 million, up from \$187 million in 1965. Agricultural imports represented \$24 million and consisted of cereals and cereal preparations, dairy products, margarine and shortening, fruits and vegetables, and beer and wine. The United Kingdom, Kenya, and West Germany were the major suppliers.

Outlook: Tanzania has relied on traditional cash crops such as sisal, cotton, and coffee, and with the decline in world prices of these products, it may have a difficult time holding its own.

There is significant potential in Tanzania to diversify and expand agricultural production. Soybeans, tobacco, pineapple, and citrus fruits have potential in several areas. Tanzania sees a need for a crop diversification program, the development of the livestock sector, and improved marketing facilities. At present, most of the marketing mechanisms--other than for cotton and coffee--are still in the planning stage as part of Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

TUNISIA

Agricultural production in Tunisia fell below average in 1967 for the third time since 1964. Drought adversely affected the nation's grain output. The 1967 olive and citrus crops were also below average; however, most vegetable products and the tobacco crop did well. The date palm disease has not spread to Tunisia from Morocco and Algeria but Tunisia is becoming more concerned about it.

Because of the adverse weather in 1967, Tunisia's economic growth was well below the Government's goal of 6 percent. Heavy imports of foodstuffs will be needed in 1968.

Title I, P.L. 480 agreements signed by the United States and Tunisia during 1967 totaled over \$35 million and included almost 70,000 tons of vegetable oil, over 200,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour, about 70,000 tons of other grains, and over 9,000 bales of upland cotton.

The Tunisian textile industry has been faced with financial and managerial problems over the last few years; the public sector of the industry was recently reorganized into a single production company known as the Societe General des Industries Textiles. The state, or state-controlled banking institutions, own 95 percent of its shares and it will be under the general supervision of the newly created Commissariat of Textiles and Clothing.

The food preservation industry in Tunisia has been an important addition

to the country's economy since World War II. It provides direct employment for roughly 5,000 people and indirectly assists agriculture and other related occupations. Canned food provided about \$4 million in foreign exchange in 1966; however, exports of canned food to Tunisia's major market, France, have been depressed since 1964. Since the domestic market is not large enough to sustain the canning industry, its future expansion depends largely upon finding firm export markets.

Agricultural production: Compared to almost 430,000 tons in 1966, total production of hard wheat, soft wheat, and barley reached only 420,000 tons in 1967. This is well below the 1957-59 average of 748,000 tons for these cereals. Only 280,000 tons of hard wheat was harvested in 1967, which is even less than the 300,000 tons produced in drought-year 1966. A soft wheat output of 50,000 tons roughly equaled the 1966 crop and barley output climbed 10,000 tons above that of the previous season to reach 90,000 tons in 1967.

The north-central area of Tunisia from Sousse to Sfax produces most of the nation's olives, and since olive disease was particularly troublesome in the north in 1967, olive production is estimated to have dropped in that area; however, it is reported to have been good to very good in the southern part of Tunisia. Olive oil produced in 1967/68 is estimated to be 20 percent below average at 60,000 tons, but 200 percent above the poor 1966 output.

The 1967 tobacco crop is estimated to be slightly larger than that produced in 1966 but still about 2,500 tons.

Foreign trade: U.S. exports to Tunisia in 1966 totaled slightly over \$43 million; agricultural products--mostly grains, cotton, and vegetable oils--accounted for roughly 47 percent. This is about 11 percent less than 1965 U.S. agricultural shipments. U.S. imports from Tunisia totaled about \$2.6 million in 1966, or 44 percent under the 1965 figure. Olive oil was the leading U.S. agricultural import in both 1965 and 1966. Normally, less than 50 percent of total

U.S. imports from Tunisia are agricultural products.

Tunisia's total exports were valued at \$140 million in 1966 with the value of agricultural products totaling better than \$70 million. Leading agricultural exports included vegetable oils, fruits, and grains. Total exports were up 17 percent and agricultural exports improved 34 percent from the 1965 figures.

Total imports reached \$250 million in 1966, up about 2 percent from 1965; only about 21 percent of the 1966 total is attributed to agricultural products. At \$17.2 million, grains and grain preparations topped the list of agricultural imports. Other major products were vegetable oils, dairy products, sugar, tea, and coffee.

Long-term improvements in Tunisia's balance of trade appear to depend greatly upon the growth of the phosphate and tourist sectors of the economy and upon the development of the country's small but promising crude oil resources. (Carolee Santmyer)

UGANDA

Uganda is the most heavily dependent on agricultural production of all East African countries. The agricultural sector accounts for about 60 percent of the gross domestic product and 85 percent of the total exports. Agriculture, mainly subsistence-type farming, supports over 95 percent of the population. In 1966, gross domestic product was \$686 million, \$89 per capita. The agricultural sector accounted for approximately 60 percent of the GDP.

Uganda has a two-crop economy. Coffee and cotton are the major export crops, representing 75 percent of the value of all exports in 1966. Other cash crops include tea, sugar, and peanuts.

A significant step was taken on December 1, 1967, when the East African Community (EAC), a new common market for Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, came into being--as provided for in a treaty signed by the Presidents of the three member countries on June 6, 1967. The formation of this

new trade group is a major step in African economic cooperation and development. The EAC agreement should greatly increase the possibilities for new agro-industrial development in Uganda as well as Uganda's exports to East African regional markets. Under the EAC agreement, Uganda will be able to restrict imports from more industrially developed Kenya, while gaining duty-free access to the Kenyan market. While this benefit will be for a limited time, up to 8 years in Uganda's case, it should give Uganda opportunity to catch up with Kenya industrially.

Agricultural production: During 1967, Uganda's agricultural output increased a moderate 3 percent. Cotton lint production was 66,000 tons, an increase of 6,000 tons from 1966. Coffee production was 153,000 tons, an increase of 12,000 tons from the previous year. Tea production was 10,000 tons in 1967, a 10 percent drop from 1966 output. Raw sugar production reached an all-time high of 150,000 tons, 2,000 tons over 1966. Corn production was 93,000 tons, a drop of 3,000 tons from the previous year. Sorghum and millet production was 210,000 tons, the same as the last 3 years. For statistics on 1967 production of other major crops see Table 8 in Appendix.

Foreign trade: Uganda's major cash crop is coffee; the United States is the major customer, importing chiefly Robusta coffee. The second of the major cash crops is cotton. Coffee and cotton account for approximately 65 percent of Uganda's exports and primarily determine the country's foreign exchange earnings. The value of total exports in 1966 was \$214 million, with agricultural exports providing \$175 million of the total.

Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania, mainly sugar and vegetable oils, represent about 15 percent of the total value of all exports annually from Uganda. The United States is Uganda's best customer, taking 22 percent of total exports, followed by the United Kingdom at 16 percent.

Uganda's industrial sector is just beginning to develop, hence imports consist mainly of manufactured products. The total value of imports in 1966 was \$170

million. Agricultural products accounted for \$22 million, 13 percent of the total. The major share of agricultural imports comes from Kenya under the new East African Community arrangement. Only about 2 percent of Uganda's annual imports come from the United States. In 1966, Uganda's major suppliers were Kenya, 28 percent, and United Kingdom, 26 percent.

Uganda has had a very favorable balance of trade during the past 10 years, and 1966 was a very good year with exports exceeding imports by \$44 million.

Import controls have been increased to give priority to foreign exchange allocations for capital equipment and materials needed to implement the 5-year development plan. A costly subsidy to cotton growers has been eliminated.

Despite the lower returns on coffee and cotton, the overall rate of Uganda's economic growth has continued at a satisfactory level.

Outlook: Uganda is at present in the second year of its second 5-year development plan, which is to serve as a guide for economic development between 1966 and 1971. It is estimated that the plan will require Government expenditures of \$644 million. The plan envisages expansion of employment opportunities, the promotion of a viable agro-industrialization program, and the expansion of agricultural output and yields. Uganda has a significant potential in the production of tea, tobacco, sugar, and peanuts, and also in the expansion of the beef and dairy industries. The country is also engaged in an active crop-diversification program directed primarily to increasing acreage and production of tea and sugarcane through greater use of irrigation. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In spite of the Middle East conflict in June and the worst cotton-leafworm invasion in 15 years, total 1967 agricultural production in the United Arab Republic remained approximately equal to 1966 output. The cotton crop was lower for the second successive year, reducing export availabilities. Insecticides, which have traditionally

been imported from western countries for hard currency, were scarce in 1967. The 1967 grain crop was up substantially from recent grain harvests, with rice showing the greatest increase. There were some drainage problems which have contributed to a decrease in sugar production for the fourth straight year.

By obtaining credit from British, Italian, and West German banks, the UAR has repaid the \$47 million owed to the International Monetary Fund, making it possible for IMF to consider a request for \$60 million in new support arrangements.

The UAR applied a general austerity program after the June conflict which included increased taxes on some products, rationing and regulation of local consumption, and a reduction in some agricultural development programs and farm subsidies. The UAR economy has also been assisted by substantial financial grants from other Arab countries; these are supposed to continue until the UAR has regained its economic balance.

In addition to losing Suez Canal tolls at the rate of \$250 million per year, the country suffered a decline of at least two-thirds in its tourist industry in 1967 and a subsequent loss in foreign exchange of about \$100 million. Before the war, Egyptian planners had considered tourism one of the most promising sectors of the economy.

The June conflict does not appear to have slowed work on the Aswan High Dam. More than 80 percent of the body of the dam has been completed and the water should reach the 196 meter level by June of 1968. Five turbines were reported operating by February 1968 with the sixth and seventh being prepared for operation. Twelve turbines are expected to be in operation by the end of 1969, producing 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year.

Agricultural production: Grain production in 1967 is estimated to have reached almost 7 million tons; wheat totaled 1.5 million tons; rice 2.3 million tons; and corn 2.2 million tons, the same as in 1966. Barley and sorghum crops were slightly above their 1966 levels.

The Egyptian Government has stated that wheat acreage may be raised to 3 million acres in 1968, about double the 1967 level. Roughly 1.2 million acres has been licensed for rice planting in 1968, equaling the area planted in 1967. Cotton acreage will also remain at roughly the 1967 level of 1.7 million acres.

The 1967 cotton crop is estimated to have reached only 435,000 tons. That is the smallest crop since 1961 and roughly 5 percent below the previous harvest. Prices paid to farmers in 1968 will be increased for the three principal cotton varieties to compensate for rising production costs.

It is estimated that the area devoted to oilseeds was down somewhat from 1966. This, coupled with a decrease in cotton production, has lowered 1967 oilseed production in the UAR to 878,000 tons compared to 898,000 tons the year before.

The 1967 production of sugarcane was reported to be about 10 percent below 1966 levels. About 4.3 million tons of sugarcane were harvested in 1967. The output of other agricultural products about equaled 1966 levels.

Foreign trade: The UAR is a net importer of sugar, probably importing about 60,000 tons in 1967.

Taking advantage of the current tight world rice supply, the UAR is exporting every available ton while tightening its domestic use. About \$49 million in rice was exported in 1966.

Over 2 million tons of grain were imported by the UAR in 1967 to meet local demand. The majority of the wheat and flour came from the communist bloc; however, some flour was supplied by France and Italy. Even with a good 1968 harvest the UAR will import large quantities of grain in 1968/69. The communist bloc appears to be the major source of these prospective imports. The UAR is seeking the necessary wheat and corn under barter transactions or long-term credits at relatively low interest.

In spite of the Middle East political situation, 80 to 85 percent of exportable cotton was shipped by June 1967 and the

remainder committed for shipment. From August 1, 1966, to July 31, 1967, roughly 330,000 tons of cotton lint had been exported, compared with slightly over 344,000 tons during the same period a year earlier. About 60 percent of the cotton exports went to communist countries. Cotton prices in 1966/67 compared favorably with those of the previous year.

The UAR imports substantial amounts of fertilizer annually to supplement local production. Fertilizer plants were damaged by the October shelling of oil refineries along the Suez Canal.

The Soviet Union signed a trade protocol agreement with the UAR for exchanges in 1968 valued at about \$312 million. Machinery and equipment will be sent from the USSR in exchange for Egyptian cotton, clothing, footwear, and consumer goods.

Total UAR exports were valued at \$605 million in 1966 as compared to total imports of \$1,070 million. Leading agricultural exports were cotton and rice; leading agricultural imports were grains and tea. (Carolee Santmyer)

Table 2.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita,
by country, 1963-67
(1957-59 = 100)

Region and Country	Total					Per capita				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
West Asia:										
Cyprus	132	124	175	143	187	125	118	164	132	170
Iran	116	107	115	121	130	101	91	95	97	102
Iraq	100	105	110	103	106	85	86	88	80	80
Israel	146	167	177	168	197	123	135	138	128	146
Jordan	124	251	202	149	249	107	212	166	119	193
Lebanon	152	165	180	169	210	131	139	147	135	164
Syrian Arab Republic	145	164	156	121	121	125	136	125	94	92
Turkey	117	118	117	130	133	102	100	97	106	106
Total West Asia	118	120	122	127	134	103	101	101	102	105
Africa:										
Algeria	106	97	96	79	96	96	87	84	68	81
Angola	129	135	133	138	141	120	124	120	123	124
Burundi	100	105	109	114	115	91	93	95	97	96
Cameroon	118	123	126	127	133	106	108	108	107	109
Congo (Kinshasa)	85	81	77	79	78	75	70	65	65	63
Dahomey	120	116	116	130	133	104	98	95	104	103
Ethiopia	113	116	116	116	125	105	107	105	104	110
Ghana	142	158	143	141	150	124	135	119	114	118
Guinea	119	114	122	113	124	104	96	100	90	96
Ivory Coast	152	159	169	152	178	136	139	144	127	145
Kenya	135	134	142	156	164	117	113	116	124	126
Liberia	101	103	110	108	117	94	95	99	95	101
Malagasy Republic	111	120	117	119	122	96	100	93	92	91
Mali	112	109	104	117	118	100	95	89	98	97
Morocco	115	111	123	100	112	100	94	101	80	87
Niger	145	144	132	145	148	123	119	106	113	112
Nigeria	115	119	114	122	112	104	105	99	104	93
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	127	141	144	147	143	110	110	118	117	111
Rwanda	82	81	84	88	92	70	67	68	69	70
Senegal	122	129	144	122	161	109	113	122	101	131
Sierra Leone	117	119	117	115	117	109	109	105	102	102
South Africa, Rep. of	124	115	118	123	154	110	100	100	102	125
Sudan	109	130	131	139	154	95	110	108	111	120
Tanzania	117	124	124	140	135	106	111	109	120	114
Togo	119	125	126	122	133	103	106	105	99	105
Tunisia	112	102	99	78	89	105	95	91	71	79
Uganda	122	118	121	119	123	108	102	102	98	98
United Arab Republic	113	115	118	114	114	100	98	98	92	90
Upper Volta	123	130	119	106	117	108	112	100	87	95
Total Africa	117	119	119	119	126	105	103	102	100	103

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1964-67

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice : paddy	Beans : and : peas	Grapes	Citrus : fruit	Dates	Cotton : seed	Sugar- beets	Milk	Eggs	Meat
	1,000 metric tons												
Cyprus													
Average:													
1957-59	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	1	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-62	55	61	--	--	7	114	67	--	1	--	26	4	8
1964	46	66	--	--	4	95	111	--	1	--	34	4	13
1965	92	138	--	--	6	127	98	--	1	--	45	5	15
1966	53	51	--	--	4	140	128	--	1	--	48	5	20
1967	91	81	--	--	5	146	151	--	1	--	51	6	20
Iran													
Average:													
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	140	259	2/45	282	157	746	1,592	33	323
1960-62	2,705	952	20	639	135	262	2/43	315	228	753	1,501	35	356
1964	2,600	949	20	860	110	250	2/40	285	257	1,058	1,350	38	378
1965	2,900	1,000	20	845	113	250	2/42	285	265	1,150	1,600	40	395
1966	3,190	1,000	21	875	120	265	2/45	290	245	2,272	1,700	42	410
1967	3,800	1,020	30	925	150	250	2/48	280	264	3,000	1,800	44	415
Iraq													
Average:													
1957-59	814	994	4	396	51	n.a.	n.a.	301	25	n.a.	1,187	10	89
1960-62	834	946	3	285	43	n.a.	n.a.	293	18	n.a.	1,225	10	100
1964	640	700	4	390	40	n.a.	n.a.	400	22	n.a.	1,300	10	110
1965	856	950	5	350	50	n.a.	n.a.	250	22	n.a.	1,300	10	110
1966	630	700	5	370	55	n.a.	n.a.	400	16	n.a.	1,250	10	110
1967	700	700	5	420	50	n.a.	n.a.	250	22	n.a.	1,275	10	100
Israel													
Average:													
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	3/528	--	11	90	229	47	45
1960-62	49	39	7	--	6	63	3/549	--	31	230	373	72	74
1964	127	116	5	--	7	83	3/864	--	34	256	380	64	95
1965	150	67	3	--	9	80	3/994	--	48	295	384	73	92
1966	101	21	3	--	8	76	3/883	--	55	282	394	73	96
1967	220	45	3	--	11	80	3/1,060	--	68	310	420	83	101

Table 5.--West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1964-66

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil- seeds	Fats and oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agri- cultural	Total
	Million dollars												
Cyprus													
Average: 1958-60	2.8	.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	6.6	19.3
1964	2.2	2.5	.3	2.5	.1	.2	2.1	3.7	3.0	--	--	7.6	24.2
1965	1.4	2.8	.3	1.8	.1	.3	2.8	4.2	3.1	--	.1	8.6	25.5
1966	1.0	3.2	.6	1.5	.1	.4	3.2	5.5	7.9	--	--	3.6	27.0
Iran 1/													
Average: 1958-60	9.4	.3	.7	30.5	17.5	.1	6.0	--	1.9	.3	.9	6.2	73.8
1964	41.3	3.8	1.0	52.4	10.0	--	17.1	--	6.7	3.7	2.3	11.0	149.3
1965	14.3	6.9	1.2	27.1	17.0	.2	26.5	1.2	6.8	8.2	1.6	10.3	121.3
1966	16.0	2.4	.5	17.8	11.2	.2	28.5	.3	.6	9.9	2.0	22.4	111.8
Iraq													
Average: 1958-60	11.1	.9	3.7	21.1	19.4	.7	4.8	--	1.6	--	--	7.9	71.2
1964	12.0	16.5	4.3	31.2	23.2	4.4	8.1	--	3.8	--	--	10.6	114.1
1965	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	40.3	12.9	n.a.	16.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	275.6
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel 3/													
Average: 1958-60	20.7	20.8	.2	6.5	2.5	15.6	2.6	1.7	5.1	.9	3.4	19.7	99.7
1964	13.0	25.6	2.0	18.5	1.5	21.7	8.2	13.0	3.1	6.7	3.5	32.8	149.6
1965	14.0	29.7	2.0	7.7	1.6	29.1	8.9	18.4	5.7	6.3	4.0	35.1	162.5
1966	22.2	41.6	2.7	5.3	1.5	33.7	6.8	27.9	2.1	6.3	2.2	28.2	180.5
Jordan													
Average: 1958-60	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.3	--	2.2	--	.5	--	--	9.4	30.2
1964	8.0	4.6	4.2	5.4	2.0	1.1	3.8	.6	2.3	--	.3	8.9	41.2
1965	6.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	2.2	1.4	3.1	.7	2.6	--	.5	10.1	43.4
1966	12.0	8.2	4.8	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.4	.8	3.0	--	.6	14.0	56.2
													191.0

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1965 and 1966

Country and year	Live animals	Meat and meat prep.	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat : flour	Wheat : grain	Rice	Other grains	Edible nuts	Fruit and vegetables	Honey, and prep.	Tea, cocoa, and spices	Coffee, and feed	Animal : Margarine and shortenings
SITC	001	01	02	041	046	042	047 048	051.7	05	06	07	08	091 111 112
								051.7					
								1,000 dollars					
Bahrain	1965	106	8	--	651	43	42	8	186	50	11	2	1
1966	--	138	8	--	677	57	--	--	210	70	38	4	10
Cyprus	1965	7	12	23	--	60	263	--	55	82	2	12	1
1966	9	6	7	--	12	20	1,103	--	39	92	7	32	--
Iran	1965	10	103	1,657	18,404	8	1,962	1	141	478	26	224	8
1966	15	49	714	7,789	32	10	174	1	148	398	40	693	10
Iraq	1965	6	71	132	60	15	347	1	58	363	16	44	6
1966	1	13	40	35	320	34	140	2	72	1,045	21	63	3
Israel	1965	29	8,389	2,348	16,279	168	20,815	188	669	19	37	55	2
1966	13	2,699	83	13,548	329	2,518	28,464	266	519	16	32	81	--
Jordan	1965	15	10	125	2	7,070	300	1	60	66	19	87	5
1966	15	12	67	3,098	7,259	27	1,695	2	50	51	24	127	5
Kuwait	1965	4	426	112	3	730	239	25	773	224	87	301	6
1966	--	513	56	--	147	1,930	279	20	716	363	52	303	4
Lebanon	1965	99	240	334	8,402	2,417	1,437	3	410	287	113	2,242	52
1966	113	157	218	7,886	3,083	119	5,324	6	433	403	127	2,938	60
Saudi Arabia	1965	--	740	325	1,996	6,520	458	23	932	350	223	371	57
1966	--	1,009	380	1,041	4,918	9,413	465	25	1,077	443	285	509	37
So. Arabia, Fed. of	1965	1	65	32	--	1	12	--	19	71	17	--	--
1966	--	60	11	--	--	1,576	10	--	28	125	20	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	1965	--	33	463	--	244	228	--	15	--	55	17	1
1966	2	--	2	8,340	145	--	700	--	9	7	72	52	1
Turkey	1965	--	35	2,358	17,690	1,731	743	--	2	1	2	14	--
1966	3	18	2,180	17,611	1,240	1,840	10	--	49	3	1	12	--
Other	1965	2	110	23	97	221	32	6	266	52	26	8	15
1966	--	103	12	--	279	331	34	4	233	53	23	1	8
Total	1965	173	10,340	7,940	62,933	21,279	26,878	256	3,586	2,043	634	3,377	132
1966	171	4,777	3,778	59,348	18,441	17,875	38,398	326	3,583	3,069	742	4,815	121
													139

--Continued

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1965 and 1966--Continued

Country and year	: Tobacco: unmfd.:	: Hides and skins:	: Oilseeds: and nuts:	: Rubber and hair:	: Wool and hair:	: Cotton and veg.:	: Animal oils and fats:	: Vegetable: oils and fats:	: Animal & essentials: oils and fats:	: Other agri- cultural:	: Total agri- cultural:	: Total agri- cultural: exports
SITC	121	211	22	231.1	262	263-265	41	421 422	431	551		
							1,000 dollars					
Bahrain	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	2 : 2 :	2 : 13 :	66 : 136 :	1,179 : 1,363 :	9,690 : 12,124 :
Cyprus	1965 : 1966 :	218 : 285 :	1 : 1 :	3 : 1 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	2 : 2 :	2 : 1 :	27 : 36 :	810 : 1,662 :	2,888 : 4,245 :
Iran	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	2 : 25 :	15 : 4 :	288 : 355 :	1 : -- :	2,696 : 2,755 :	15,570 : 9,663 :	23 : 52 :	531 : 1,692 :	43,219 : 24,655 :	162,068 : 182,641 :
Iraq	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	106 : 36 :	27 : -- :	29 : 64 :	-- : -- :	766 : 885 :	160 : 15 :	1 : 14 :	415 : 489 :	3,048 : 3,294 :	39,990 : 44,280 :
Israel	1965 : 1966 :	378 : 658 :	736 : 771 :	22,360 : 31,091 :	117 : 138 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	5,122 : 2,796 :	139 : 106 :	253 : 503 :	83,743 : 85,167 :	184,551 : 167,625 :
Jordan	1965 : 1966 :	531 : 642 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : 5 :	-- : -- :	27 : 28 :	31 : 122 :	832 : -- :	237 : 1,126 :	9,518 : 14,355 :	19,519 : 27,567 :
Kuwait	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : 1 :	-- : -- :	46 : 48 :	20 : 14 :	262 : 385 :	6,567 : 4,833 :	65,783 : 88,903 :
Lebanon	1965 : 1966 :	-- : 186 :	30 : 20 :	38 : 36 :	53 : 73 :	-- : -- :	3 : 27 :	122 : 286 :	552 : 123 :	450 : 610 :	17,426 : 22,732 :	74,418 : 82,398 :
Saudi Arabia	1965 : 1966 :	-- : 5 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	1 : -- :	-- : -- :	117 : 315 :	69 : 14 :	411 : 604 :	20,170 : 20,622 :	128,544 : 138,604 :
So. Arabia, Fed. of	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	2 : 2 :	-- : -- :	137 : 87 :	1,659 : 1,919 :	5,570 : 4,805 :
Syrian Arab Republic	1965 : 1966 :	335 : 445 :	-- : -- :	51 : 54 :	15 : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	39 : 29 :	-- : -- :	111 : 109 :	4,616 : 9,967 :	12,974 : 19,812 :
Turkey	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	2,558 : 4,667 :	69 : -- :	2,240 : 621 :	-- : -- :	1,450 : 6,261 :	954 : 3,123 :	176 : 18 :	78 : 515 :	30,113 : 38,181 :	160,329 : 174,250 :
Other	1965 : 1966 :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	-- : -- :	2 : -- :	-- : -- :	15 : 12 :	13 : 12 :	94 : 292 :	1,052 : 1,401 :	28,944 : 26,160 :
Total	1965 : 1966 :	1,462 : 2,221 :	3,432 : 5,520 :	22,561 : 31,186 :	2,745 : 1,257 :	1 : -- :	4,942 : 9,956 :	22,182 : 16,415 :	1,829 : 367 :	3,072 : 6,584 :	223,120 : 230,151 :	895,268 : 973,414 :

-- None or negligible.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1965 and 1966

Country and year	Fruit 1/	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Sausage casings	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
SITC	051-053	051.7	021	262-262.5	211	291.93			
					1,000 dollars				
Bahrain	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,405
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2,418
Cyprus	1965	347	--	460	--	--	70	1,303	1,493
1966	--	--	397	255	--	--	65	717	971
Iran	1965	1,098	5,700	4,351	7,095	--	1,117	19,361	87,345
1966	600	6,631	6	3,477	7,226	--	1,767	19,707	112,274
Iraq	1965	1,433	--	2,491	39	--	770	4,733	18,852
1966	1,100	--	--	1,336	--	--	445	2,881	20,528
Israel	1965	649	--	--	--	--	1,222	1,871	61,507
1966	812	--	--	84	--	--	1,422	2,318	76,175
Jordan	1965	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	269
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	31	192
Kuwait	1965	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	48,678
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,846
Lebanon	1965	14	--	1,495	1,274	974	119	5,090	6,422
1966	9	--	1,214	1,543	1,631	1,178	132	5,892	7,426
Saudi Arabia	1965	--	--	--	30	--	--	30	106,267
1966	--	--	--	5	5	--	12	22	93,629
South Arabia, Fed. of	1965	--	--	40	--	--	87	127	202
1966	--	--	--	--	7	--	177	184	962
Syrian Arab Republic	1965	27	--	68	407	--	133	2,318	3,787
1966	16	--	96	2,867	381	--	236	3,596	4,849
Turkey	1965	1,243	6,781	353	1,468	--	3,909	69,991	81,864
1966	418	4,819	60,218	287	1,830	--	2,988	70,560	78,743
Other	1965	--	--	5	54	--	1,181	1,240	41,040
1966	--	--	--	2	46	--	775	823	31,722
Total	1965	4,821	12,481	57,979	10,844	974	8,609	106,075	460,131
1966	2,955	11,450	62,116	9,856	11,126	1,178	8,051	106,732	458,755

-- = None, or negligible.

1/ Fresh, dried, or preserved.

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1965-67

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum: and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava: root, crops	Other crops	Citrus: l./ plants	Bananas: and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts: seed	Cotton: seed	Tobacco: 2/	Cocoa: beans 2/	Cotton
								-1,000 metric tons						
Algeria														
Average:														
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
1960-62	1,217	9	--	5	--	252	387	--	--	--	--	7	--	--
1965	1,323	6	--	6	--	232	415	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
1966	722	4	--	4	--	230	400	--	--	--	--	14	--	--
1967	1,350	6	--	6	--	230	400	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Angola														
Average:														
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	432	58	32	16	2	91	8
1960-62	15	436	65	27	1,258	117	68	377	62	37	12	2	173	6
1965	26	375	75	32	1,400	180	75	420	70	51	12	6	168	5
1966	20	340	60	32	1,500	155	75	420	71	50	12	7	198	6
1967	27	380	70	33	1,525	176	78	426	72	50	12	7	192	6
Burundi														
Average:														
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	--	--	2	5	--	19	2
1960-62	5	94	94	3	859	651	--	--	--	2	5	--	12	3
1965	8	108	142	3	858	835	--	--	--	5	4	--	14	2
1966	9	112	150	3	865	860	--	--	--	5	6	--	19	3
1967	10	112	160	3	875	875	--	--	--	5	6	--	12	3
Cameroon														
Average:														
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	834	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	7
1960-62	--	203	333	11	783	860	--	676	--	84	24	2	48	11
1965	--	270	380	11	815	890	--	705	--	130	42	3	72	20
1966	--	275	385	12	825	900	--	715	--	130	42	4	60	20
1967	--	280	388	13	847	924	--	735	--	150	42	4	66	20
Congo (Kinshasa)														
Average:														
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	29	173	101	1	66	50
1960-62	2	290	39	53	6,298	285	--	1,352	32	142	73	1	58	34
1965	1	240	46	51	7,000	309	--	1,450	30	112	12	1	58	6
1966	1	245	46	57	6,800	322	--	1,500	35	112	12	1	54	8
1967	1	250	45	60	6,700	321	--	1,450	45	112	18	--	54	9

--Continued

Kenya	112	1,101	343	6	--	47	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--	3
Average:	125	1,329	328	14	--	52	26	--	35	3	5	1	35	--	3
1957-59															
1960-62															
1965	133	1,452	325	19	--	55	35	--	38	9	8	1	52	--	4
1966	180	1,633	408	19	--	58	35	--	36	9	8	1	56	--	4
1967	205	1,750	424	20	--	60	40	--	60	9	8	1	45	--	4
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1960-62	--	11	--	138	226	23	5	77	--	3	--	--	2	1	--
1965	--	10	--	180	230	23	5	78	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
1966	--	11	--	150	228	23	5	78	--	2	--	--	4	1	--
1967	--	11	--	152	225	23	5	79	--	2	--	--	3	2	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	1	3	--	--	19	8	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1960-62	37	2	4	--	--	26	8	--	--	7	--	1	--	--	--
1965	57	2	5	--	--	27	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
1966	59	2	4	--	--	25	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
1967	62	2	5	--	--	27	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	--	4	53	--	--
1960-62	--	80	--	1,218	790	352	--	130	84	27	--	5	55	--	--
1965	--	91	--	1,350	836	428	--	140	114	35	4	5	50	--	2
1966	--	90	--	1,375	860	430	--	140	106	32	6	5	54	--	3
1967	--	90	--	1,400	900	450	--	150	109	32	6	5	56	--	3
Mali															
Average:															
1957-59	--	56	689	179	200	60	--	--	--	96	5	--	--	--	2
1960-62	--	64	858	180	190	57	--	--	--	109	9	--	--	--	5
1965	--	75	700	165	210	60	--	--	--	90	16	--	--	--	8
1966	--	70	820	200	210	60	--	--	--	60	23	--	--	--	12
1967	--	75	830	200	214	61	--	--	--	59	23	--	--	--	12
Morocco															
Average:															
1957-59	977	327	68	23	--	122	400	--	--	--	5	2	--	--	2
1960-62	983	285	69	15	--	139	474	--	--	--	6	2	--	--	3
1965	1,314	278	48	18	--	271	621	--	--	--	24	2	--	--	10
1966	812	154	32	25	--	276	702	--	--	--	16	2	--	--	8
1967	1,090	250	54	27	--	260	670	--	--	--	16	3	--	--	8

--Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1965-67--Continued

Country and year	Wheat : :	Corn : :	Sorghum : and : millet : paddy :	Rice : :	Cassava : :	Other : crops : /:	Citrus : :	Bananas : and : plantains :	Sugar : raw :	Peanuts : seed :	Cotton : :	Tobacco : :	Coffee : 2/:	Cocoa : beans : 2/:
								1,000 metric tons						
Niger														
Average:														
1957-59	1	3	916	5	83	--	--	--	--	136	2	--	--	1
1960-62	1	2	1,081	8	114	--	--	--	--	186	4	--	--	2
1965	1	3	1,055	12	151	--	--	--	--	281	4	--	--	2
1966	1	3	1,170	15	156	--	--	--	--	313	5	--	--	2
1967	1	3	1,205	15	161	--	--	--	--	316	5	--	--	2
Nigeria														
Average:														
1957-59	--	1,032	2,800	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	--	1,070	83	11	--	122
1960-62	--	1,025	3,266	350	10,583	11,173	--	1,633	--	1,305	104	14	--	190
1965	--	914	3,150	350	8,800	12,200	--	1,700	11	1,687	93	15	--	185
1966	--	1,219	3,759	400	8,800	12,200	--	1,740	31	1,792	109	13	--	268
1967	--	1,067	3,150	385	8,300	11,700	--	1,750	33	1,719	111	12	--	230
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia														
Average:														
1957-59	4	1,097	400	6	412	134	25	65	8	172	5	92	--	3
1960-62	3	1,609	400	9	353	164	34	80	49	333	10	121	--	5
1965	4	1,900	340	7	300	190	60	100	268	346	30	141	--	14
1966	9	1,957	330	6	325	195	60	100	310	395	44	139	--	22
1967	16	2,150	342	6	336	205	62	104	165	417	46	111	--	23
Rwanda														
Average:														
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--
1960-62	1	48	137	--	126	596	--	1,184	--	2	--	--	9	--
1965	2	44	133	--	178	276	--	1,060	--	5	--	--	9	--
1966	2	40	135	--	180	320	--	1,100	--	4	--	--	10	--
1967	2	44	140	--	190	335	--	1,150	--	4	--	--	12	--
Senegal														
Average:														
1957-59	--	29	334	68	161	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--
1960-62	--	30	408	81	172	29	2	--	--	933	--	--	--	--
1965	--	38	554	122	170	32	2	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	--
1966	--	42	450	110	170	32	2	--	--	885	--	--	--	--
1967	--	45	550	125	175	32	2	--	--	1,350	--	--	--	--

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1965-67 Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum: and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava: root, crops	Other: citrus, plantains	Bananas: and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts: seed	Cotton: seed	Tobacco:	Coffee: beans	Cocoa: beans
Uganda													
Average:													
1957-59	--	178	587	--	101	980	--	2,908	89	172	143	3	98
1960-62	--	279	648	--	105	962	--	3,103	103	174	113	2	133
1965	--	305	700	--	120	975	--	3,260	134	159	142	3	156
1966	--	320	700	--	120	975	--	3,260	148	163	127	3	147
1967	--	310	700	--	120	980	--	3,270	150	163	140	5	150
United Arab Republic													
Average:													
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	--	50	--	33	826	--	--
1960-62	1,509	1,771	621	1,555	--	464	--	62	--	44	807	--	--
1965	1,272	2,141	806	1,900	--	527	--	64	--	50	989	--	--
1966	1,465	2,200	810	2,000	--	407	--	65	--	48	830	--	--
1967	1,500	2,200	815	2,300	--	526	--	65	--	40	818	--	--
Upper Volta													
Average:													
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--
1960-62	--	139	803	28	30	48	--	--	--	101	6	--	--
1965	--	146	969	34	32	50	--	--	--	140	5	--	--
1966	--	124	824	35	27	43	--	--	--	150	9	--	--
1967	--	150	950	35	30	48	--	--	--	150	9	--	--
Total 4/													
Average:													
1957-59	5,290	12,606	12,397	4,496	25,376	20,598	1,438	11,916	1,288	3,376	1,507	172	524
1960-62	5,342	14,892	13,465	4,795	26,923	21,414	1,771	12,661	1,488	4,103	1,603	192	808
1965	5,697	15,110	14,121	5,342	26,424	23,532	2,151	13,582	1,722	4,920	1,910	236	817
1966	4,579	16,324	14,500	5,587	26,654	23,628	2,278	13,775	2,531	4,829	1,866	234	911
1967	6,074	21,566	16,126	5,943	26,325	23,464	2,226	13,983	2,624	5,505	1,859	201	908

1/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.

2/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.

3/ Exports.

4/ Total of listed countries

-- = None or negligible.

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural exports
SITC	041-046	044	051 052 053	061	071	072-1	112-1	121	221.1-421.5	421 422 431	263.1 263.2	265.4	
Million dollars													
Algeria	1963	4.3	57.3	--	--	--	117.9	.3	--	4.4	.4	--	749.5
1964	2.0	.4	66.4	--	--	--	166.2	.7	--	1.6	.2	--	717.8
1965	12.1	n.a.	23.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	137.6	n.a.	n.a.	.8	n.a.	n.a.	707.0
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola	1963	4.3	--	2.1	65.4	.1	--	.7	.3	6.3	2.7	19.9	161.6
1964	--	5.9	.2	2.5	98.7	.1	--	.8	.6	6.4	1.9	16.6	202.4
1965	--	9.8	.2	3.9	92.7	.1	--	1.7	.6	5.2	2.9	9.5	198.3
1966	--	4.5	--	3.1	105.5	--	--	1.7	.4	5.8	3.7	10.4	221.0
Cameroon	1963	--	3.8	--	23.8	36.3	--	.7	2.9	2.0	8.3	--	122.5
1964	--	--	7.9	--	37.8	28.8	--	.7	2.7	5.0	9.3	--	139.9
1965	--	--	7.6	--	31.7	29.6	--	.8	1.7	3.2	9.0	--	138.9
1966	--	--	n.a.	--	37.5	34.5	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	150.0
Central African Republic	1963	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	.2	.2	.5	5.5	.4	22.0
1964	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	.2	.4	.5	5.6	--	28.9
1965	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	.2	--	1.0	5.0	--	26.4
1966	--	--	--	.1	7.3	--	--	.2	--	.6	4.5	--	30.8
Chad	1963	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	17.5	--	22.5
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	21.0	--	26.5
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	21.1	--	27.2
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	18.3	--	23.7
Congo (Brazzaville)	1963	--	--	--	.4	.5	--	.2	.3	2.2	--	--	41.7
1964	--	--	--	--	.6	.5	--	.1	.1	1.4	--	--	47.4
1965	--	--	--	.2	.3	.3	--	.1	--	1.3	--	--	46.8
1966	--	--	--	.2	.4	.5	--	.2	--	1.1	--	--	43.2
Congo (Kinshasa)	1963	--	.6	--	22.4	2.1	--	--	--	38.1	4.2	--	385.2
1964	--	--	.5	--	20.9	2.1	--	--	--	32.0	1.3	--	350.0
1965	--	--	.4	--	17.1	1.1	--	--	.8	23.9	--	--	330.0
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	n.a.	n.a.	449.0
Dahomey	1963	--	.2	--	.5	--	--	.2	1.2	8.8	.7	--	12.8
1964	--	--	.1	--	.6	--	--	.2	.6	10.5	.5	--	13.2
1965	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.2	.4	9.4	.6	--	13.6
1966	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	--	6.7	1.1	--	10.5

-- Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee:Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco: oil & cake	Peanuts, peanut oil & oil	Other seeds: and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri- cultural	Total
	041-046	044	051 052	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4	421 422 431	263.1 263.2	265.4	
Ethiopia	1963	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	.9	10.2	--	29.3	85.8
	1964	--	.1	1.9	63.5	--	--	.1	2.9	9.2	--	23.3	102.8
	1965	--	.1	1.8	75.2	--	--	.1	--	9.9	--	25.1	112.2
	1966	--	--	2.0	62.3	--	--	--	.5	8.2	--	34.7	107.7
Gabon	1963	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.1	--	--	.1	1.6
	1964	--	--	--	.7	1.2	--	--	.1	.1	--	.3	2.4
	1965	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.2	--	--	.3	1.9
	1966	--	--	--	.5	1.3	--	--	.3	--	--	.3	2.4
Ghana	1963	--	--	.6	.7	187.7	--	--	--	.4	--	16.4	205.8
	1964	--	--	1.6	2.3	190.7	--	--	.9	--	--	13.6	209.1
	1965	--	--	1.9	.8	190.7	--	--	.2	--	--	18.0	211.6
	1966	--	--	1.0	3.1	144.3	--	--	.1	--	--	20.2	168.7
Guinea	1963	--	--	5.3	3.5	--	--	--	.5	3.2	--	--	12.5
	1964	--	--	3.0	5.3	--	--	--	n.a.	2.0	--	n.a.	n.a.
	1965	--	--	4.2	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	1.6	--	n.a.	52.0
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast	1963	--	--	18.3	99.1	45.7	--	--	--	1.5	--	2.0	166.6
	1964	.7	--	18.6	129.7	58.9	--	--	.2	2.3	.3	5.0	215.7
	1965	--	--	17.6	106.4	48.7	--	.1	--	2.6	.6	7.8	183.8
	1966	--	--	19.5	124.4	60.8	--	.1	--	2.8	1.4	8.6	217.6
Kenya	1963	1.6	4.4	3.4	.3	30.9	--	.3	.6	1.2	21.1	57.2	122.2
	1964	3.1	.8	3.7	.4	43.4	--	.6	.4	1.6	16.9	58.2	130.9
	1965	4.9	--	7.2	.5	39.4	--	.4	.3	.1	10.8	54.8	120.5
	1966	2.8	--	3.4	.3	52.7	--	.7	.2	1.8	2.4	70.5	144.2
Liberia	1963	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	.7	--	26.0	28.6
	1964	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	.8	--	29.7	36.9
	1965	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	2.1	--	n.a.	n.a.
	1966	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	1.6	--	n.a.	n.a.
Libya	1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	.6	--	1.8	4.2
	1964	--	--	.6	--	--	--	.2	2.2	.5	--	1.9	5.4
	1965	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	1.2	.3	--	2.1	4.1
	1966	--	--	.2	--	--	--	.1	.8	--	--	1.6	2.7

Malagasy Republic	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- -- --	.1 .1 .1 .2	.6 .8 1.1 1.8	9.0 9.7 4.9 6.3	23.8 24.5 28.9 30.8	.3 .2 .1 .4	-- -- .3 --	3.5 4.6 3.6 4.4	2.2 1.5 1.9 --	2.4 2.9 -- 1.9	.2 .1 .1 --	7.3 8.3 5.4 3.9	26.2 32.3 37.4 37.1	75.6 85.0 83.8 86.8	82.1 91.8 91.7 97.8
Malawi	1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- n.a.	.7 -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	.1 -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	11.8 14.4 14.7	3.3 4.9 4.9	.8 .9 n.a.	2.7 3.0 3.0	.1 .1 n.a.	12.0 14.0 n.a.	31.5 37.3 n.a.	32.2 37.9 49.0
Mali	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	.1 -- -- --	.1 .1 .1 .1	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- .1 .1 --	4.2 8.2 2.6 1.8	-- .1 -- --	1.4 1.2 2.7 3.1	-- -- -- --	2.4 4.6 6.5 4.4	8.2 14.3 12.0 9.4	10.6 16.6 15.7 13.1
Mauritius	1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	72.7 62.0 64.6	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	2.4 1.7 n.a.	75.1 63.7 n.a.	75.5 65.8 71.0
Morocco	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	1.0 .1 .7 --	5.8 3.0 3.4 1.1	52.3 67.0 62.8 66.3	1.3 1.4 2.1 1.2	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	17.0 23.6 18.5 14.9	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- .6 .8 9.6	3.5 5.0 5.8 5.1	-- -- -- --	74.4 85.4 90.7 71.9	155.3 186.1 184.8 170.1	383.4 432.8 430.9 428.4
Mozambique	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	.1 .1 .1 --	-- -- -- --	10.1 22.7 22.4 21.0	11.4 8.6 10.3 16.1	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	.7 1.0 1.3 .8	-- 2.8 4.3 3.5	7.1 10.7 9.2 8.6	18.4 19.9 19.5 17.0	9.1 9.6 6.2 4.5	23.8 9.4 11.6 14.4	80.7 84.8 84.9 85.9	101.8 107.0 109.4 112.0
Niger	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	8.3 15.5 16.1 25.1	.2 .2 -- --	-- 1.1 1.1 2.0	-- -- -- --	2.2 1.8 6.9 5.1	10.7 18.6 24.1 32.2	21.6 21.3 25.3 34.7
Nigeria	1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	.1 .5 .1 .2	-- -- -- --	.2 1.8 .2 .3	-- -- -- --	.7 2.3 .5 4.2	90.6 112.3 119.5 79.1	-- -- -- --	-- -- .1 .3	120.8 131.7 148.9 154.5	97.8 100.7 127.7 119.0	26.9 19.1 16.8 14.7	-- -- -- --	56.5 50.9 48.8 59.8	393.6 419.3 462.6 432.1	517.1 589.3 737.1 777.1
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia	1963 : : : : : : :	.3 : : :	6.4 : : :	.5 : : :	5.3 : : :	.2 : : :	-- : : :	-- : : :	128.2 : : :	10.5 : : :	1.0 : : :	.7 : : :	.1 : : :	29.3 : : :	182.5 : : :	601.7 : : :
Rhodesia	1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	.8 .8 n.a.	1.0 .9 n.a.	.8 .7 n.a.	10.3 11.3 n.a.	.1 .1 n.a.	-- -- n.a.	.3 -- n.a.	109.8 131.5 82.2	1.5 .8 n.a.	.1 .1 n.a.	.1 -- n.a.	-- -- n.a.	24.0 32.6 n.a.	148.8 178.8 n.a.	334.5 398.9 274.0
Rwanda	1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	6.3 7.4 6.6	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	.9 .8 .3	7.2 8.2 6.9	11.6 13.6 11.7

-- Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66--Continued

Country and year:	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee: beans	Cocoa: beans	Wine	Tobacco: oil & cake	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other: oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other: agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural: exports
STC: 041-046	044	051 052	053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.5	421.8	263.1	265.4		
									422	431	263.2			
Senegal	1963 : 2.2	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	.1	82.0	.4	--	--	2.4	87.3
1964 : 2.6	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	95.4	.5	--	--	--	3.1	101.7
1965 : 2.8	--	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	100.9	1.5	--	--	--	2.3	107.8
1966 : 2.6	--	--	.3	.1	--	--	--	115.8	.4	--	--	--	3.9	123.1
Sierra Leone	1963 : --	--	.2	--	1.8	1.6	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	.8	11.4
1964 : --	--	--	.4	--	3.8	1.6	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	1.5	14.2
1965 : --	--	--	.3	--	1.9	1.3	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	1.1	12.6
1966 : --	--	--	--	--	5.5	2.0	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	1.0	15.7
South Africa, Republic of	1963 : --	124.7	104.1	49.9	.6	--	4.7	5.5	13.8	.8	--	--	295.3	599.4
1964 : .1	74.4	134.7	48.2	48.2	.8	.1	5.6	5.6	17.0	1.6	1.1	--	302.2	591.4
1965 : .1	19.6	140.7	32.0	32.0	.6	.1	5.9	7.1	20.7	.6	1.5	--	287.7	516.6
1966 : --	3.5	155.7	45.9	45.9	.7	--	4.8	7.5	6.5	1.6	.8	--	224.8	451.8
Sudan	1963 : --	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	26.9	131.7	--	43.0	221.3
1964 : --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	26.1	93.5	--	45.5	191.5
1965 : --	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	24.7	44.6	90.1	--	30.3	191.3
1966 : --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	24.7	100.0	--	53.1	198.0
Tanzania	1963 : .1	--	5.8	.7	19.2	--	--	.5	2.1	9.6	30.0	63.5	32.4	163.9
1964 : --	1.7	9.4	9.4	--	30.9	--	--	.9	2.2	7.5	27.7	61.2	33.2	174.7
1965 : --	.3	15.4	15.4	.4	24.1	--	--	3.2	1.7	.6	44.2	40.0	23.7	153.6
1966 : .1	.5	14.7	14.7	.1	42.4	.1	--	2.3	1.0	6.9	49.0	32.9	37.9	187.9
Togo	1963 : --	--	--	--	3.2	4.8	--	--	.5	1.9	1.4	--	1.3	13.1
1964 : --	--	--	--	--	8.4	4.9	--	--	.5	2.2	.5	--	.6	17.1
1965 : --	--	--	--	--	5.5	6.8	--	--	.4	2.7	1.2	--	.2	16.8
1966 : --	--	--	--	--	7.9	6.8	--	--	--	3.2	1.1	--	.2	19.2
Tunisia	1963 : 10.4	--	13.5	--	--	--	24.4	--	--	23.7	--	--	17.9	89.9
1964 : 6.0	--	--	5.7	.2	--	--	16.1	--	--	23.3	--	--	14.7	66.0
1965 : .7	--	--	9.6	.4	--	--	5.3	--	--	26.6	--	--	9.7	52.3
1966 : 6.9	--	--	13.1	.1	--	--	8.4	--	--	26.6	--	--	15.0	70.1
Uganda	1963 : --	1.2	--	6.0	76.1	--	--	1.3	.5	3.3	40.1	.1	15.4	144.0
1964 : --	--	.1	--	6.1	99.1	--	--	2.0	.7	3.4	44.4	.1	18.9	174.8
1965 : --	--	1.2	.3	2.5	85.2	--	--	3.1	.1	3.3	46.9	--	19.9	162.5
1966 : --	--	2.3	--	.7	97.4	--	--	1.9	1.4	2.8	43.0	--	25.9	175.4

United Arab Republic	1963	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	--	.1	--	1.5	.4	278.3	--	78.1	362.5	521.6
	1964	1.2	--	2.1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.3	268.2	--	85.6	362.2	539.1
	1965	1.5	--	.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.4	336.3	--	79.9	424.3	605.0
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	330.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	605.0
Zambia	1964	--	.2	--	.2	--	--	--	7.9	.1	--	.3	--	1.9	10.6	457.6
	1965	.1	2.7	--	.3	--	--	--	6.8	.9	--	.3	--	.5	11.6	532.0
	1966	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	1.0	--	.7	--	1.4	11.9	690.8
Other 3/	1963	--	--	.2	32.1	.3	4.0	--	--	14.8	4.4	.3	.4	15.8	72.3	81.7
	1964	--	--	.2	31.6	.2	3.9	--	--	10.3	6.1	.4	.3	15.9	68.9	113.1
	1965	.2	--	15.4	26.7	12.1	2.9	.9	--	8.3	6.9	3.6	--	30.0	107.0	171.8
	1966	.2	--	13.8	32.7	7.9	4.3	2.0	--	11.5	5.3	2.1	--	27.6	107.4	181.9
Total 3/	1963	21.2	147.0	279.9	119.8	422.1	375.1	164.1	142.4	288.6	267.0	573.4	121.9	938.8	3,861.3	7,382.4
	1964	17.2	88.4	350.2	196.4	594.0	405.7	211.8	147.3	328.9	269.8	527.2	113.1	673.9	3,923.9	8,531.9
	1965	24.1	38.1	336.1	159.3	536.5	402.4	168.5	174.9	344.6	297.5	614.4	72.0	692.3	3,860.7	9,038.5
	1966	27.2	15.5	342.5	184.5	614.5	335.7	167.7	123.8	353.1	275.3	603.0	61.1	565.5	3,669.4	9,939.6

-- = None or negligible.

n.a. = Not available.

1/ Included in "Other agricultural exports" are wool exports of \$162.3 million for 1963; \$157.5 million for 1964; \$147.0 million for 1965 and \$168.8 million for 1966.

2/ Alcoholic beverages.

3/ Includes the latest available previous year exports for those countries where the desired export data were not available.

Table 10.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
STTC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
							Million dollars							
Algeria														
1963	14.6	.2	--	19.1	34.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	15.4	3.1	22.7	41.6	158.9	686.4
1964	12.1	.5	--	5.7	53.7	4.0	4.8	3.2	10.7	6.7	21.5	n.a.	n.a.	694.3
1965	19.3	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	38.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	7.7	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	745.0
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola														
1963	3.1	.4	--	1.0	--	--	11.2	.4	.6	--	2.8	1.5	21.0	145.3
1964	3.8	--	.6	2.7	--	--	13.1	.4	2.5	--	2.8	4.4	30.3	162.6
1965	3.3	--	--	1.0	--	--	14.9	.6	2.4	--	3.0	2.6	27.8	193.2
1966	3.8	--	.9	1.0	--	--	16.1	.2	2.7	--	3.1	.6	28.4	209.0
Cameroon														
1963	2.3	.5	.9	1.3	1.6	--	1/4.6	.9	.2	.7	1.0	2.2	16.2	144.6
1964	2.3	1.1	.1	1.3	2.0	--	1/4.6	.3	.6	.8	1.7	2.2	17.0	133.1
1965	2.4	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	1/4.2	.3	.6	.3	1.3	5.0	18.2	151.2
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150.0
Central African Rep.														
1963	.6	--	.4	.4	--	.1	1/1.1	--	.1	.3	.5	.5	4.0	26.3
1964	.6	--	.3	.4	--	.2	1/1.1	--	--	.3	.5	.5	3.9	29.8
1965	.6	--	--	.4	--	.1	1/1.6	--	--	.2	.5	.7	3.1	27.4
1966	.9	--	--	.4	--	.1	1/1.9	--	.1	.3	.5	.9	4.1	30.7
Chad														
1963	.7	--	.1	.5	.2	.6	1/1.3	--	.1	.2	.4	1.9	6.0	29.0
1964	.5	--	--	.6	--	.8	1/1.5	--	--	.2	.5	.9	5.0	34.6
1965	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	1/1.0	--	--	.1	.4	--	3.2	31.2
1966	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	1/1.9	--	--	.1	.4	.6	3.7	29.7
Congo (Brazzaville)														
1963	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	.2	--	3.1	.6	--	.9	1.1	.7	10.1	61.8
1964	1.8	.1	--	1.1	--	--	3.2	.5	.1	.2	1.0	2.1	10.1	64.8
1965	1.6	.1	--	.8	--	--	1/2.5	.2	.1	.5	.8	1.0	7.6	64.7
1966	1.2	.3	--	.9	--	--	1/2.1	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.3	7.5	69.6
Congo (Kinshasa)														
1963	10.7	6.0	8.7	3.0	.4	--	.8	3.2	.2	11.2	10.6	6.3	61.1	316.1
1964	7.0	2.0	4.8	2.0	.1	--	1.6	2.5	.1	5.2	1.6	25.6	52.5	240.3
1965	6.2	2.4	2.4	5.1	.1	--	1.5	2.8	.1	6.5	3.9	24.4	55.1	266.6
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	302.0

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Table 10.- Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
	Million dollars													
Libya														
1963	8.3	1.1	--	3.1	2.7	4.0	--	.3	1.5	.7	2.3	7.4	31.4	238.8
1964	9.0	1.5	1.6	4.2	6.1	4.1	--	.5	4.3	1.1	3.0	8.1	43.5	292.3
1965	8.3	1.8	.3	3.0	2.0	5.3	--	.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	12.0	40.3	320.0
1966	9.9	2.6	2.4	8.4	3.0	4.9	--	.9	4.1	3.2	5.4	15.0	59.8	405.1
Malagasy Republic														
1963	2.6	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.1	1/4.9	.3	.6	.4	2.9	2.5	16.6	127.4
1964	2.5	.7	--	.2	.1	.1	4.1	.4	.5	.4	3.3	2.1	14.4	135.4
1965	3.0	9.7	--	.3	.1	.1	3.2	.4	.8	.4	3.5	1.4	22.9	138.1
1966	3.5	1.7	--	.6	--	.1	3.9	.5	2.3	.4	3.3	3.4	19.7	141.3
Malawi														
1964	.6	.1	--	.2	1.7	--	1.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.5	3.2	9.8	40.1
1965	.8	--	.4	.3	2.5	--	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.7	2.0	8.8	57.0
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.0
Mali														
1963	.1	--	--	.2	3.1	.7	1/.3	--	--	.2	.2	2.5	7.3	34.2
1964	.3	--	.1	.2	3.5	.7	1/.2	--	.2	.1	.4	1.0	6.7	36.6
1965	.9	--	.2	.3	4.9	.9	1/.3	--	.1	--	.4	1.2	9.2	42.9
1966	.9	--	.3	.3	3.3	1.2	1/.4	--	.2	--	.6	1.3	8.5	36.0
Mauritius														
1964	2.8	8.2	.4	2.6	--	--	.8	.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	4.9	26.2	81.7
1965	3.0	8.3	.4	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	.7	.2	3.1	1.3	4.9	1.4	25.7	77.1
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70.0
Morocco														
1963	11.3	--	.1	4.5	25.4	10.0	.8	2.6	14.3	--	9.6	10.7	89.3	443.3
1964	15.6	--	.8	5.1	64.1	13.8	.6	2.8	12.7	.2	9.3	28.3	153.3	460.9
1965	20.2	--	.5	5.4	73.4	11.1	.6	2.3	24.8	--	10.0	14.3	162.6	453.7
1966	43.3	--	2.7	4.6	37.2	12.7	.2	2.8	21.0	--	9.0	20.6	154.1	477.8
Mozambique														
1963	3.6	--	1.8	.7	--	--	15.0	.3	1.3	1.2	4.5	6.9	35.3	142.1
1964	3.0	--	2.0	.6	--	--	8.2	.5	1.1	1.3	5.0	6.1	27.8	157.9
1965	2.7	--	2.9	2.3	--	--	8.9	.5	1.2	.8	3.4	1.4	24.1	175.3
1966	3.6	--	.9	2.3	--	--	10.0	.4	1.4	--	3.7	1.1	23.4	208.0
Niger														
1963	.2	.2	--	.5	1.1	.2	.7	--	--	.1	.1	1.2	4.3	22.7
1964	.3	.1	.1	.5	1.7	.2	1/.8	--	--	.1	.2	.5	4.5	33.5
1965	.4	.1	--	.5	1.5	.1	1/.9	--	--	.1	.3	.4	4.3	37.7
1966	.6	.2	.5	.5	1.7	.2	1/1.0	--	.1	.1	.3	1.3	6.5	45.0

Table 10.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1963-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy pro- ducts	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
	Million dollars													
Togo														
1963	.7	.3	--	.2	.6	--	.7	.2	.2	.1	.3	.8	4.1	29.0
1964	.7	.4	--	.2	1.0	--	1.0	--	.1	.2	.2	1.1	4.9	41.7
1965	.7	.4	--	.4	.6	--	1/1.6	.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	5.5	45.0
1966	1.0	.6	--	.8	1.2	--	1/1.5	.3	.2	.2	.4	1.1	7.3	47.2
Tunisia														
1963	10.6	--	--	1.8	7.4	4.9	.3	1.9	.8	.6	4.6	16.8	49.7	221.6
1964	4.5	--	--	1.2	14.1	4.0	.5	2.3	3.0	.3	2.5	7.3	39.7	210.6
1965	13.0	--	.2	1.1	6.3	2.8	.8	.8	4.1	.1	2.6	9.3	41.1	245.2
1966	14.1	.4	1.3	2.0	5.5	4.2	.1	1.6	8.1	.1	3.7	11.4	52.5	250.0
Uganda														
1963	1.1	.6	1.4	.8	.2	.3	.5	.5	.8	.4	1.8	3.5	11.9	78.8
1964	2.8	.8	1.8	.9	.4	.3	.7	.3	1.1	.4	2.8	2.6	14.9	129.9
1965	4.1	1.6	.8	.6	.5	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.7	1.3	7.3	19.3	161.8
1966	3.1	1.5	.5	1.1	1.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	.6	7.3	3.9	22.3	159.8
United Arab Rep.														
1963	141.6	--	10.6	3.5	11.8	24.2	--	16.1	33.1	5.5	8.6	24.1	279.1	916.3
1964	142.7	--	28.2	3.4	13.4	27.8	--	14.3	31.5	4.2	3.7	33.5	302.7	953.2
1965	141.9	--	9.6	3.7	5.0	30.1	--	18.7	27.1	7.1	7.2	31.1	281.5	933.6
1966	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,070.0
Zambia														
1964	1.6	.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	.5	.5	--	1.8	2.7	1.5	5.4	21.0	219.0
1965	2.0	.4	.8	4.1	3.5	.6	.4	--	1.8	2.3	1.8	11.2	28.9	295.0
1966	3.2	.6	--	3.6	2.3	.8	.5	--	2.9	4.5	2.4	9.1	29.9	344.6
Other														
1963 2/	5.5	17.1	1.9	4.2	3.7	--	6.5	1.0	4.0	1.7	3.3	17.2	66.1	252.3
1964 2/	3.4	10.3	1.9	5.0	4.0	--	5.5	.5	1.7	2.3	3.7	11.4	49.7	192.9
1965 2/	4.1	14.9	3.4	7.1	5.3	1.3	6.1	.5	4.0	3.8	5.3	18.6	74.4	289.1
1966 2/	4.4	16.1	3.9	7.3	4.9	1.4	5.8	.5	3.5	3.1	5.4	19.4	75.7	283.7
Total														
1963 2/	285.6	72.2	39.3	92.6	162.7	83.6	76.1	43.8	90.0	43.2	110.9	260.0	1,360.0	8,365.3
1964 2/	273.4	81.8	60.5	87.7	259.2	99.5	77.8	48.6	97.2	43.4	112.3	196.9	1,438.3	9,439.9
1965 2/	288.0	96.4	40.4	93.8	212.8	94.9	72.2	50.0	116.4	45.6	131.6	247.8	1,489.9	10,370.6
1966 2/	328.7	104.2	49.4	98.7	156.7	100.0	71.9	38.8	94.9	46.3	132.4	81.0	1,303.0	10,577.2

1/ All alcoholic beverages. 2/ Includes the latest available previous year imports for those countries where the desired import data were not available. -- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

Somali Republic	1965 :	23	--	97	45	--	717	--	--	87	62	1,031	2,656
	1966 :	1	16	36	108	--	24	--	130	61	14	390	1,897
South Africa, Republic of	1965 :	538	--	71	11,510	51	528	49	4,833	499	4,042	25,424	436,766
	1966 :	663	24,138	63	12,794	9,644	1,584	96	3,475	1,080	4,611	59,985	399,988
Spanish Africa	1965 :	--	--	6	6	--	1	129	--	1	42	185	4,377
	1966 :	1	--	--	120	--	1	38	95	6	89	389	7,323
Sudan	1965 :	70	3,659	3,876	6	--	7	355	--	--	252	8,353	14,474
	1966 :	11	3,304	2,946	5	--	16	617	--	3	370	7,462	13,847
Tanzania	1965 :	451	26	--	317	55	680	28	131	660	249	2,597	6,788
	1966 :	457	788	5	331	697	630	52	74	464	184	3,682	8,195
Togo	1965 :	106	--	30	12	--	93	163	--	26	12	442	1,537
	1966 :	21	--	5	58	--	--	182	--	--	7	273	1,078
Tunisia	1965 :	1,508	10,696	488	--	887	1,852	20	1,089	6,214	210	22,964	43,574
	1966 :	420	6,731	791	--	943	1,853	740	2,014	6,857	160	20,509	43,210
Uganda	1965 :	10	--	--	279	6	98	--	--	23	59	516	2,104
	1966 :	38	--	--	233	9	25	36	--	--	64	405	1,944
United Arab Republic	1965 :	4,023	40,632	16,214	19	5,884	2,460	11,004	--	6,925	2,529	97,239	157,566
	1966 :	566	66,676	38,384	123	98	472	8,197	--	14,448	995	137,848	189,015
Western Africa n.e.c.	1965 :	100	--	56	192	219	410	353	--	45	93	1,587	6,168
	1966 :	247	--	596	547	21	732	327	--	54	19	2,543	6,749
Total	1965 :	13,815	81,265	35,481	36,374	13,854	13,078	21,921	16,993	34,321	16,107	301,401	1,202,443
	1966 :	7,043	187,003	55,852	44,063	19,027	13,701	18,475	13,145	29,896	15,000	419,551	1,297,738

-- None or negligible.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1965 and 1966

Country and year	Fruits, vege- tables & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa l/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vege- table fibers	Vege- table oils	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
SIITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421	422	431	
							1,000 dollars							
Algeria	1965	--	--	--	--	5	69	--	--	--	--	160	234	4,780
1966	--	--	--	--	--	3	86	--	--	--	--	112	201	2,955
Angola	1965	--	45,866	--	--	20	--	--	--	22	--	328	46,236	48,720
1966	--	--	50,132	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	416	117	50,670	53,144
British West Africa	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	4	6	632
1966	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1,000
Burundi and Rwanda	1965	--	17,239	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	127	17,368	17,809
1966	22	--	16,443	--	12	--	19	--	--	--	--	147	16,643	16,747
Cameroon	1965	--	4,726	1,356	29	--	--	630	--	--	--	635	7,376	13,310
1966	--	--	13,681	5,019	29	--	--	221	--	--	--	485	19,435	27,451
Central African Republic	1965	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	19	9,904
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	10,947
Congo (Kinshasa)	1965	--	6,082	--	238	--	--	3,959	--	--	3,455	473	14,207	40,938
1966	--	--	1,833	--	389	--	--	3,719	--	--	4,979	272	11,192	44,721
Ethiopia	1965	--	59,751	--	--	45	1,664	--	--	--	--	1,238	62,698	63,529
1966	--	--	40,666	44	--	67	1,607	--	--	--	424	1,595	44,403	45,007
French Somaliland	1965	--	102	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	44	202	238
1966	--	--	247	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	23	--	296	559
Gabon	1965	--	201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	201	11,170
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,473
Ghana	1965	--	781	43,830	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	44,623	60,368
1966	--	--	1,270	25,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	27,036	46,423
Guinea	1965	--	7,418	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	7,448	11,982
1966	--	--	6,548	1,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	7,940	11,791
Ivory Coast	1965	--	30,532	10,359	2	--	--	74	--	--	--	6	40,974	45,920
1966	3	--	50,122	9,187	--	2	2	50	--	--	--	12	59,378	65,222
Kenya	1965	114	5,160	--	3,319	18	338	--	--	285	--	2,289	11,767	14,112
1966	162	--	9,602	--	3,507	31	192	--	--	276	--	3,546	17,316	22,262

Liberia	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	6,706 11,134	46 --	--	--	--	4	22,282 20,958	--	--	--	--	29,038 32,092	50,663 58,923
Libya	1965 1966	:	:	2 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 35	30,468 57,348
Malagasy Republic	1965 1966	:	:	12 18	1,237 1,108	14,003 9,164	6 11	--	7,663 7,872	--	50 21	--	1,359 568	--	--	3,602 2,101	27,932 20,863	28,892 22,452
Mauritania	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 6	1 6	2,337 1,614
Mauritius	1965 1966	:	:	--	2,031 1,957	13	--	4 10	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	14 771	2,083 2,738	2,680 3,191
Morocco	1965 1966	:	:	198 533	--	--	--	--	732 989	2 1	--	--	--	--	--	444 697	1,535 2,338	6,376 9,067
Mozambique	1965 1966	:	:	2,789 4,291	409	--	--	785 892	36 59	--	2	--	460 239	5 --	114 3	4,598 5,486	7,458 9,892	
Nigeria	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	291 838	27,419 22,277	5 8	255 373	4,807 5,253	4,332 4,588	--	178 160	--	218 442	37,505 35,944	57,984 52,620	
Portuguese Africa	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	250 34	368 902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	618 941	1,086 3,044
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia	1965 1966	:	:	12 24	--	--	--	1,313 1,660	--	1 4	--	--	7	--	37 81	785 1,023	2,155 2,792	15,670 12,166
Senegal	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	--	--	--	--	34 49	--	--	--	--	--	--	34 49	260 544
Seychelles	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	--	--	--	262 183	--	--	--	--	--	--	24 1	286 184	303 199
Sierra Leone	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	685 4,349	--	--	106 110	--	--	--	232 53	--	--	10 --	1,033 4,986	5,391 14,086
Somali Republic	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	8	--	--	--	387 239	--	--	--	--	--	--	395 239	643 647
South Africa, Republic of	1965 1966	:	:	1,971 2,021	13,660 7,676	843 1,268	--	74 170	--	617 527	--	22,606 22,622	10 488	3 1,249	1,230 1,927	41,014 38,005	230,295 271,961	
Spanish Africa	1965 1966	:	:	--	--	--	228	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 245
Sudan	1965 1966	:	:	23	--	--	--	--	--	609 555	--	--	248 74	--	425 448	1,305 1,077	6,456 6,366	

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1965 and 1966--continued

Country and year	Fruits, : vege- : tables : & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, : vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vege- table fibers	Vege- table oils	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural imports
	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421	422	431
								1,000 dollars					
Tanzania	1965	6	5,843	--	369	131	109	--	--	1,524	--	2,627	10,609
1966	224	--	11,479	--	249	34	95	--	--	951	--	2,379	15,411
Togo	1965	--	693	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	6	709
1966	--	--	269	775	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	7	1,054
Tunisia	1965	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	1,512	1	1,517
1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	4	16	366	6	416
Uganda	1965	--	39,146	102	589	85	197	--	--	--	--	1,002	41,121
1966	--	--	50,428	494	714	174	17	--	--	--	--	223	52,050
United Arab Republic	1965	5	176	--	--	12	37	--	--	7,821	--	312	8,363
1966	12	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	9	12,165	--	186	12,397
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1965	2	--	125	72	--	54	67	--	--	297	26	643
1966	--	--	13	252	7	--	--	24	--	--	881	--	1,177
Total	1965	5,265	17,627	246,481	83,558	6,729	9,374	31,394	22,772	12,141	5,309	16,189	465,855
1966	7,314	10,741	279,520	66,770	7,647	9,979	8,701	29,581	22,753	14,993	10,424	16,598	485,021
													881,977
													991,899

1/ Includes cocoa butter, powder and paste.

-- = None or negligible.